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HISTORY  
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IN  
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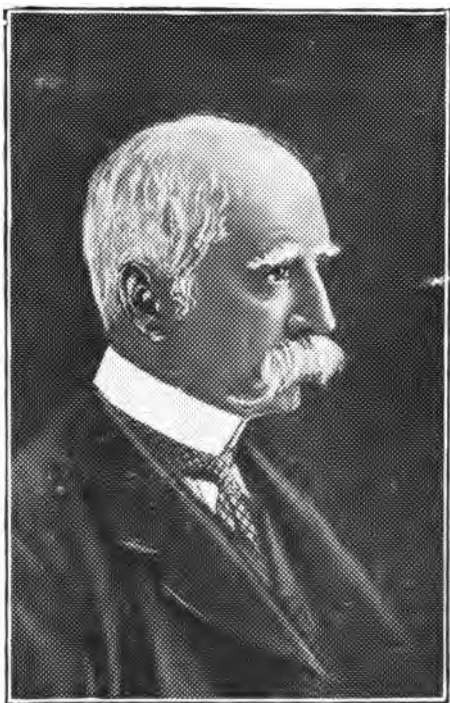
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**THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT TREDEGAR.**

HISTORY  
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IN  
MONMOUTHSHIRE

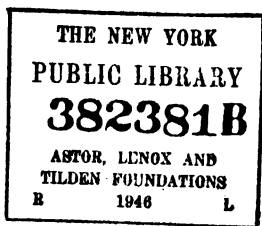
BY  
Col. THOMAS MITCHELL, V.D.,  
*3rd V.B., S.W. Borderers.*



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—  
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## DEDICATION.

—  
To

COLONEL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR GODFREY CHARLES MORGAN,

VISCOUNT TREDEGAR,

Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of  
Monmouth, this attempt to place on record the story of the  
Volunteer movement is dedicated by his humble and obedient  
servant,

THOMAS MITCHELL.

*Spun H. Fletcher - October 25, 1946*



## P R E F A C E .

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In the year 1891, allusion was made in the *South Wales Daily Telegraph*, a local evening paper, to the remarkable changes which had taken place in the numbers, or titles, of the three Monmouthshire Battalions of Volunteers since their first formation. Having joined the force at its inception in 1859, and passed through the several grades of rank from Ensign in January, 1861, to Major and second in command in 1873, and finally, at the death of Colonel Roden in 1887, to Lieut.-Colonel, and Hon. Colonel, in command of the Battalion, I became familiar with these changes, and accordingly wrote an article which appeared in the paper referred to, explaining the transitions through which the corps had passed from their first formation as separate companies, or corps, into one consolidated and two administrative battalions, the conversion of the latter into consolidated battalions, and eventually the affiliation of the three battalions, with the Breconshire Battalion, to the South Wales Borderers. The article was very favourably received by both officers and members of the force, many of whom expressed a wish that I would write a history of the movement in Monmouthshire. This I have attempted to do, and have endeavoured to give a plain and accurate narrative of the many changes, progress made, and incidents of note which have come within my observation and experience from the inauguration of the movement in 1859 to my retirement in September, 1891, and I now submit the result of my effort, trusting the work may be found interesting and accorded a favourable reception.

THOS. MITCHELL.

Newport.



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## THE ORIGIN OF THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT BRIEFLY DESCRIBED.

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**I**N the early part of the year 1859 considerable sensation, approaching a panic, was created by the hostile attitude of the French press towards this country, the climax to which was reached when some boasting French Colonels offered to cross the channel in so many days, plant the Imperial flag on the Tower of London, and sack the city. The nation stung to the quick by these insults, meetings were convened, and volunteer corps spontaneously formed all over the country, without, for a time, the support or even recognition of the Government.

The first corps raised appear to have been the Devon and Middlesex. The exact date is uncertain, but the Army list gave Devon first and Middlesex second place in the seniority of Counties. Breconshire came in 21, Glamorgan 27, and Monmouthshire 36 in the order of seniority.

The Government, slow at first to recognise the offers of service, at last took into consideration the propriety of sanctioning the movement. The enthusiasm of the people continued, additional corps were formed, and by the end of March, 1860, 119,289 men had been enrolled. At last the Government came to a decision, and in May, 1860, the War Office issued a circular sanctioning the movement under provision of the Act 44, George III., dated 1804. A subsequent circular announced the conditions under which service would be accepted, namely, that no cost whatever should be borne by the public, and that no pecuniary assistance would be given.

Permission having been obtained, the "movement "



went on in earnest. The actual number of enrolled members on the 1st April, 1862, was 162,681, all of whom provided their own uniform and accoutrements, and in many instances their own rifles. The first concession made by the Government was the supply of 25 per cent. of rifles, which was subsequently increased to 50 per cent., and finally to 100 per cent. of the enrolled strength. Up to this time drill-instructors—old soldiers as a rule—were found and paid for by the respective corps, but when permission was given for the formation of corps into battalions, adjutants and drill-instructors were supplied by the Government, and paid for out of the public purse. Nothing had yet been given towards the supply of uniform or accoutrements, armoury, drill halls, or rifle ranges, and thus the movement went on for three years, still increasing in numbers, but entirely dependent for its support—except in the case of a few rich corps—on local voluntary contributions, supplemented by those of the officers, and the proceeds of concerts, bazaars, &c. At first the contributions came in pretty freely, but when a second or third was asked for it was either given grudgingly or refused altogether. By this time the uniforms were nearly worn out, with little or no prospect of the means of renewal. The excitement caused by the apprehension of invasion had passed away, public munificence had considerably abated, the efforts of the officers to provide adequate funds had failed, and in the case of all, or nearly all, country corps, it became evident that unless the Government came forward to the assistance of the Volunteers for the supply of outfit and other military necessities, there was danger of the force disappearing altogether. Early in 1862 there were some signs of the War Office being alive to the situation of affairs, and in May of the same year, Her Majesty issued a Royal Commission “to inquire into the present condition of the Volunteer Force in Great Britain, and into the probability of its continuance at its existing strength and to report whether any measure should be adopted for the purpose of increasing its efficiency as an auxiliary means of National Defence.” The Commission commenced its sittings in May, and ended in July, and as a preliminary step, a series of questions were addressed

to every commanding officer of Volunteers in Great Britain, many of whom were examined, with such other witnesses as they, the Commission, believed to be well acquainted with the subject. The position of the force at the time as summarised by Earl de Gray and Ripon, Under-Secretary for War, from the evidence given before the Royal Commission, was as follows :—"At the present moment, with regard to Government assistance, we stand in this position—a Volunteer comes forward and offers his services, and provides himself with everything except arms and ammunition, and the person required for his drill and instruction.....We gave arms and ammunition because it was desirable and necessary for their utility in the field that the Volunteers should be armed with a weapon similar to that of the regular troops, and because we found that the great demand for arms on the part of the Volunteers actually interfered with our own supply ; we gave them drill-sergeants and adjutants because the Government alone, in fact, had the power of supplying efficient adjutants and drill-sergeants, and at the same time keeping them under efficient control.....At the present time—July, 1862—that is the only description of assistance which has been given. The Government up to this time were contemplating that the Volunteers should in all other respects provide themselves with whatever might be necessary to maintain their own efficiency." It would appear from the report presented to Her Majesty that the Commissioners had great difficulty in arriving at a conclusion, both with regard to the amount of aid required, and the mode in which it ought to be administered, owing to the great discrepancy of opinion on this point, which the evidence brought under their notice. Several witnesses, whose opinions were deserving of attention, deprecated any grant in money, and recommended that whatever assistance was afforded should be given in kind. Others recommended a grant varying from 12s. to 50s., and even more for every effective. After a careful consideration of the whole subject, the Commission came to the conclusion "that it is expedient that some further assistance in aid of the Volunteer movement should be rendered by the Government," and "as

the most expedient way of carrying out the principle, they recommend :—That there should be a grant from the Government of 20s. per man for every Rifle Volunteer who can produce a certificate, signed by the commanding officer and adjutant, that he is efficient in drill, has been fully instructed in the manual and platoon exercise, has passed through a course of musketry instruction, and attended nine drills in the year ; and an additional grant of 10s. per man who can produce a similar certificate that he has fired a certain amount of ball cartridge, according to regulations to be laid down. That in case of a recruit, 30 drills, including a short course of musketry instruction, should be substituted for the drills already enumerated, in order to qualify him for receiving such a certificate." Commanding officers of corps or battalions receiving this aid were permitted to expend it under the following heads :— " Headquarters' drill ground, care and repair of arms, ranges, clothing, and accoutrements, cost of conveyance to and from battalion and brigade drills, and rifle practice." The publication of the report, it need not hardly be said, was received with great satisfaction, and the effect of the measure which had passed both Houses of Parliament, and received Her Majesty's sanction, was to impart new life into the movement. Recruits flocked into the ranks, and corps which were on the verge of bankruptcy, were in a short time able to turn out well and efficiently equipped. The capitation grant of 20s. and 10s. remained in force till 1873, when, under new regulations, the 20s. efficient was abolished for one class of efficiency at 30s. The efficiency grant now stands at 35s. per man, and for a length of time past there has been a proficiency grant of 50s. to officers and non-commissioned officers. Other allowances followed, such as camp and travelling allowances, a small allowance to the rank and file towards great coats and equipment, and in the case of officers who attached themselves to a Regimental Depot for a month's training, a fair allowance towards their outfit. With these grants and allowances, commanding officers were, in most cases, able to meet their expenditure, and to maintain the force in an efficient condition.

## THE MOVEMENT IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The Volunteer movement in Monmouthshire began in the Autumn of 1859, by the formation of single companies and corps—a corps may consist of one or more companies—in different localities, each corps being separately responsible for its training, and for the administration of its funds, and taking precedence in the County according to the date of its formation. The companies first raised were : one at Chepstow, under the command of Captain J. L. Baldwyn, and another at Pontypool Works, under the command of Captain R. B. Roden. These companies were formed some time in September, 1859. A dispute arose at the time as to which company was entitled to take precedence, and an inquiry into the matter being instituted, it was found that Chepstow had preceded Pontypool by one day in the return of their names to the Lord Lieutenant, and therefore claimed first place in the County, taking the title of 1st Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers, while the Pontypool company holding second place necessarily took the title of 2nd Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers. During the following year additional companies were from time to time raised at different places. The 2nd Mon. added a company at Abersychan, another at Abercarn, and three more at Ebbw Vale, all wearing the same uniform, at this time grey with blue facings, and now having reached the six companies—the minimum number required for a battalion—were formed into a consolidated battalion, retaining the title of 2nd Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers, Captain R. B. Roden being promoted to the rank of Lieut-Colonel on the 8th December, 1860, and taking command. The undermentioned officers were appointed to the several companies :

**CAPTAINS.**—Wm. Adams, W. Bailey Hawkins, Josiah Richards, Henry Laxton, Ebenezer Rogers, John B. Hughes.

**LIEUTENANTS.**—George A. A. Coats, J. Robinson, junr., Henry Tothill, John James, Edwin Richards, Phineas James.

**ENSIGNS.**—Wm. Ratcliffe, Alexander Edwards, junr., Thomas Mitchell, Tudor L. Skinner, Edward Wright, E. Windsor Richards.

**ADJUTANT.**—Capt. J. O. A. Carnegy, late 21st Foot. **SURGEON.**—James Essex. **ASSISTANT-SURGEON.**—E. E. Tucker. **CHAPLAIN.**—Rev. William Hughes, M.A. The Rev. Wm. Hughes was succeeded by the Rev. W. N. G. Elliot, B.A., Rector of Panteg, and on his retirement by the Rev. J. R. Phillips, of Griffithstown, and now of Abergavenny. The head quarters were established at Pontypool.

On the 26th May, 1859, a preliminary meeting, convened at short notice by the Mayor, Mr. Henry Sheppard, was held in the Town Hall, Newport, for the purpose of taking into consideration the formation of a Volunteer Corps for the town. The meeting was attended by several of the magistrates and other leading residents. The Mayor, who presided, having explained the object of the meeting, invited suggestions, and among those who took part in the discussion were Sir George Walker, Bart., Alderman Homfray, Mr. Gratrex, Mr. James Brown, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Lyne, and the Town Clerk, Mr. Woollett.

All were in favour of establishing a corps, and it was ultimately decided that the Mayor should convene a public meeting for the following Monday, at noon, to further consider the matter. The meeting was accordingly held, and in addition to those names already mentioned, and others, Major the Hon. Godfrey Morgan, M.P., was present, and addressed the meeting. He observed that before putting his name down he thought it necessary to tell them that the Lord Lieutenant had honoured him with a communication asking him, in the event of a Rifle Corps being formed, to take the command of it (cheers). He at first thought his other duties would not allow him to do so, but on second thoughts he had determined to accept the post of Colonel, feeling that at the commencement the principal labour would devolve upon others. His opinion of a rifle corps was that it should be got up in separate divisions throughout the County, that Newport, Pontypool, Tredegar, and

other places should raise their 100 or 200 men according to their respective populations, and that each division and town should choose their own officers, the Lord Lieutenant appointing the head of all. Several matters in connection with the formation of a corps and the expense it would entail in the absence of Government support, were discussed, and finally a provisional committee was formed, and the meeting adjourned to the 13th June. Several gentlemen, it was stated, gave in their names (though none appeared in the report), and the following subscriptions were announced :—The Mayor five guineas, Mr. R. B. Dowling 20 guineas, Mr. W. S. Cartwright twenty guineas, Mr. W. G. Cartwright ten guineas, Alderman Homfray £20, Mr. F. J. Mitchell £20, Mr. Gratrex five guineas, Mr. John James, jr., promised to equip five men, and Mr. Batchelor gave a promise to equip some.

There is no record of a meeting being held on the 13th June, nor at any subsequent date until the 29th September, when a further public meeting was convened by the Mayor, to hear what progress had been made by the Committee. His Worship read the list of subscriptions already received, totalling £389 5s. 0d., and announced the following promised subscriptions :—The Lord Lieutenant £100, to be distributed pro rata among such corps as may be formed in the County ; Mr. Bosanquet £25, Sir Thomas Phillips £10, under the same circumstances ; Lord Tredegar £50 to the local corps, and Mr. Octavius Morgan a like sum ; the Mayor remarking that in addition to the portion of the £135 alluded to, he thought he might fairly say they had over £400 towards the establishment of a rifle corps in the town. He also read out the names of the Volunteers who had already come forward (the names were not published), and stated that as he had not time to discharge the duties of Honorary Secretary, Mr. T. Eborall Cooke had been chosen by the Committee, and had consented to act. His Worship also regretfully announced that at one of the Committee Meetings a letter had been received from the Hon. Godfrey Morgan, M.P., declining to accept the post of Colonel, not from any lack of interest in the movement to which he had

liberally contributed, and whose name they still retained on the list as a Volunteer, but from a conviction that his other engagements would not enable him to devote that time to the duties of the post which he conceived to be necessary. The Mayor announced that the list would be kept open at the Town Hall, and by the Secretary, and that active steps would be taken for enrolment immediately a sufficient number of names were given in. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Mayor.

The next meeting took place on the 27th October, in the Police Court, and was well attended. The Mayor, who presided, said it was rather an important meeting, inasmuch as they would be called upon to choose officers, and to nominate a Committee empowered to draw up the rules and regulations under which the corps would be governed. He had the pleasure of stating that a letter had been received from the Hon. F. C. Morgan, to whom the feelings of the corps had been so unanimously expressed, to the effect that he was willing to accept the command. A letter had also been received by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. T. E. Cooke, from the Clerk to the Lieutenancy, announcing the Lord Lieutenant's approval of Capt. the Hon. Frederick Morgan as commanding officer of the corps, and requesting to be informed for submission to the Lord Lieutenant the names of the Lieutenant and Ensign, as soon as selected. The meeting now proceeded to the election, with the following result :—

CAPTAIN—The Hon. F. Morgan. LIEUTENANT—Sir George Walker, Bart. ENSIGN—George B. Gething. SECRETARY—T. E. Cooke. Mr. Cooke was subsequently appointed Supernumerary Lieut., and passing through the higher grades as a Supernumerary, retired after many years' service, with the rank of Honorary Major, and the Volunteer Decoration. COMMITTEE—Messrs. D. Harryh, E. Wells, Henry Powell, John Cross, Tom Ll. Brewer, R. G. Cullum, F. J. Mitchell, and L. A. Homfray. A conversation ensued with reference to various matters in the course of which a resolution was passed calling upon the Volunteers to pay in forthwith their subscription of a guinea each, for the year 1860. A vote of thanks to the late Committee was moved by Mr. R. G.



**COL. THE HON. F. C. MORGAN,**  
*Commanding 1st Administrative Batt. Mon. Rifle  
Volunteers.*

*Photo J. Fall, London.*





Cullum, and seconded by Mr. John Griffiths, and a similar compliment to the Mayor by Mr. Tom Ll. Brewer and Mr. Cartwright. The Mayor, in acknowledging both votes, took occasion to remark that he was not at all satisfied with the progress made. The number of names given was but seventy-two, still he hoped it would by and bye increase in a more rapid ratio, and that a body creditable to the town would be formed. Again, to 300 letters sent out soliciting subscriptions, twenty-seven answers only had been received, and the subscriptions promised altogether did not exceed the sum of £400, which he thought a paltry sum for such a town as Newport. However, it was not too late, and he suggested the new Committee should apply personally to some of those he had alluded to. He wished the corps every success, and trusted they would be a credit both to themselves and the town they represented.

On Tuesday, December 6th, a meeting of the members was convened at the Assembly Room of the King's Head Hotel, for the purpose of submitting the rules of the corps for approval. The chair was taken by Lieutenant Sir George Walker, Bart., who congratulated the members upon their progress in drill, and the good conduct displayed, and hoped they would continue to work together harmoniously. The appointment of Surgeon by the Committee, it appeared, had given umbrage to the members who had joined since the Committees' appointment. They contended the Committee had no power to elect officers, that they were appointed pro tem., until the rules were approved of, and that it was only fair that these persons should be represented by parties selected from their number. It was therefore proposed by Mr. R. J. Cathcart that an additional nine should be selected to co-operate with the original Committee, and that before the members were called upon to assent to the rules, each one should be supplied with a copy. The Committee were decidedly averse to any addition to their number, conceiving, as they did, that their appointment was for twelve months, that they had done what they conceived to be their duty, and now submitted the rules for approval, subject, of course, to any alteration that may be decided upon. If

they had not given satisfaction they were quite willing to retire. A long and noisy discussion ensued, in the course of which two amendments were moved to the resolution, and after some remarks from the chairman, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. James Brown, Mr. Wells, Mr. Cathcart, and other gentlemen, the resolution and amendments were put to the meeting, the former being carried by a considerable majority, amid great applause. The Committee then intimated their determination to resign, and ultimately a Committee of 18 persons were elected in their stead. Thus arose the first discordant note in the harmony which had hitherto prevailed in their deliberations, and which culminated in the establishment of two separate and independent corps in the town.

At a subsequent meeting held at the Town Hall, on December 15th, and presided over by Dr. Morgan, efforts were unsuccessfully made by two or three gentlemen to effect a reconciliation, and after a speech of considerable length by Mr. R. J. Cathcart, mainly condemnatory of the proceedings of the late Committee, the following resolution was submitted by him, and duly carried :—"That this meeting regrets the withdrawal of the gentlemen whose names appear in the circular now before the meeting, and that any difference should have arisen in the corps, but it is of opinion that such differences arose entirely from the fact of the former Committee having exceeded their functions, more particularly in framing a rule by which the appointment of officers was placed in the hands of the commanding officer, such rule being in direct opposition to the spirit and intention in and upon which rifle corps should be formed." Beyond the announcement that the name of Sir George Walker, as Chairman, and Mr. T. E. Cooke, as Secretary, were appended to the circular, no other names were given. A new code of rules was submitted to the meeting, and passed subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant. The severance was now complete, and a second and independent corps determined upon.

Several names were said to have been given in as early as June, but they were not enrolled until the officers were appointed in October, when the first Com-

pany was formed under Capt. the Hon. F. C. Morgan. This company adopted a smart light grey uniform, with black facings and brown leather belts and leggings, and were known as the Knicker-bockers. Another company was soon added, to which Sir George Walker was appointed Captain, and Captain Morgan became Captain-Commandant. This corps coming next in the order of formation to the 2nd Monmouthshire (Pontypool), necessarily took the title of the 3rd Monmouthshire. Other companies were now formed at Risca and Tredegar, and another company was added at Newport, and these, together with the Chepstow company, uniting with the 3rd Mon. at Newport, constituted the necessary number of company units for a battalion, which was at once formed and Captain-Commandant the Hon. F. C. Morgan was appointed Lieut-Colonel; on the 26th November, 1860, while Captain Sir George Walker became Captain-Commandant of the Newport companies. The inclusion of the Chepstow company in this battalion gave it precedence over the 2nd Monmouthshire consolidated battalion, and thus conferred upon it the title of "1st Administrative Battalion Mon. R.V.," with the headquarters located at Newport.

The names of the officers of the respective corps comprising the battalion were as follows :—

#### 1ST CHEPSTOW.

CAPTAIN—John Lewis Baldwin.

LIEUTENANT—James Evans.

ENSIGN—Thomas Evans.

HON. A. SURGEON—Edward P. King.

---

#### 3RD NEWPORT.

CAPTAIN COMMANDANT—Sir George F. Radzivill Walker, Bart.

CAPTAINS—George Barkley Gething, George H. Banks.

LIEUTENANTS—Thomas P. Banks, Wm. George Cartwright, Thos. E. Cooke (Supernumerary), Wm. Jenkins Webb.

ENSIGNS—Francis Allfrey, Wm. Jas. Jacob.

ASSIST. SURGEON—Jehoida Brewer.

#### 4TH TREDEGAR.

CAPTAIN—Richard Waters.

LIEUTENANT—.....

ENSIGN.....

HON. A. SURGEON—Thos. G. Anthony

#### 10th RISCA.

CAPTAIN-COMMANDANT—Thomas Phillpots, junr.

CAPTAIN—Lorenzo A. Homfray

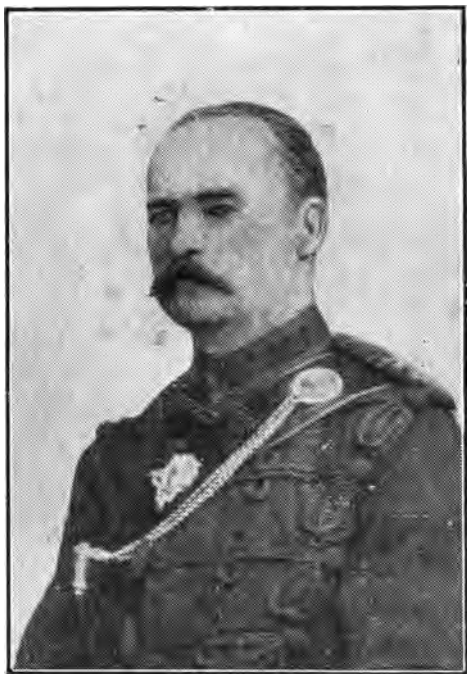
LIEUTENANTS—David Morris.

ENSIGN—Charles A. Harrison.

ASSISTANT SURGEON—Edward Robarthan.

The first Adjutant of the battalion, Major T. Wickham, does not appear to have yet been appointed, nor does the name of the Major or of any Hon. Chaplain appear in the Army list for this date.

In October, 1859, a sub-division was started at Blaenavon, under Lieut. R. J. P. Steel, and in November a company was formed at Pontypool called the "Hanbury," and numbered the 5th corps, to which Charles H. Bryde was appointed Captain. On the subsequent promotion of Captain C. H. Bryde to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, Lieut. R. J. P. Steel was promoted to the Captaincy of the "Hanbury" and eventually became Captain-Commandant of the "Hanbury" and Blaenavon corps. In February, 1860, a company was formed at Monmouth, numbered the 6th corps, to which James P. King was appointed Captain. In March, 1860, a company was formed in Newport by the seceders at the December meeting, and to this company was appointed the following officers:—R. J. Carthcart, Captain; John Phillpotts, Lieutenant; and John Willmott, Ensign. Later on the numbers were sufficiently augmented to form two additional companies, and subsequently a third, which together constituted the 7th Monmouthshire (or Borough) Corps, of which Capt. Cathcart became Captain-Commandant. In May, 1860, a company was formed at Usk, numbered the 8th corps, to which the Hon. F. C. Butler was appointed Captain, and in September at Abergavenny a 9th corps was formed,



**COL. F. J. JUSTICE,**

*1st Administrative Batt. Mon. Rifle Volunteers,  
and subsequently 2nd V.B.S.W. Borderers.*

*Photo J. Long, Cardiff.*

**HON. CHAPLAIN**—Rev. Thos. Davies, Trevethin. The Rev Thomas Davies, at his death, was succeeded by the Rev. J. C. Llewellyn, both as Vicar of Trevethin and Chaplain to the force, and at his decease by the Rev. T. L. Lister, Vicar of St. Mark's, now Canon Lister, and Chaplain to the regular forces.

Captain the Hon. James F. C. Butler, subsequently became Major, and George R. G. Relph was appointed Captain of the 8th, or Usk, corps.

It will thus be seen that in 1861 the three Mon. battalions stood out as follows, and took precedence in the order given, viz. :— ,

1st Administrative Battalion Mon. Rifle Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. F. C. Morgan.

2nd Consolidated Battalion Mon. R.V., Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Roden, Major Wm. Adams.

2nd Administrative Battalion Mon. Rifle Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Byrde, Major the Hon. J. F. C. Butler.

It is necessary to state here that the Companies comprising the 2nd Monmouthshire Consolidated Battalion were all clothed alike in grey, while the other battalions, being made up of separate and independent corps, most of which were clothed in different shades of grey and green, presented a motley appearance when assembled for battalion drill. It should also be mentioned that the separate corps of which the two administrative battalions were composed still retained their identity as separate corps, having control over all matters of administration, and only coming under the authority of the Colonel when brought together for the purpose of battalion drill.

During 1860, before the battalions were formed, there were several joint parades of the various corps on a small scale, one of which I remember took place at Tredegar Park, when the Pontymoile Company, including a sub-division from Abersychan, under the command of Captain R. B. Roden, joined the Newport corps, under Capt. the Hon. F. C. Morgan, in a combined drill. The drill was confined to those two corps which numbered perhaps 150 of all ranks. Captain Morgan took command, and put the companies through a number of

movements, at the conclusion of which the officers and men were hospitably entertained by the late Lord Tredegar at a luncheon set out in a tent in the park. The weather was propitious, and an enjoyable day was spent by all who took part in the parade. On another occasion a similar parade took place at Pontypool Park, by the kind permission of Mr. Hanbury Leigh. This parade, in which several corps took part, was organised by the Pontymoile Company, under Captain R. B. Roden. I am unable to give a detailed account of it, but several movements were gone through, and the parade was witnessed by a number of people.

The most important review, however, and on the largest scale hitherto attempted before the battalions were formed, took place at Raglan Castle in 1860. The announcement in the papers, and the preparations made some weeks before-hand attracted considerable attention and drew together on the appointed day an enormous crowd of people, as well as Volunteers from nearly all parts of the country.

The beautiful ruins of the Castle, peculiarly appropriate to the military display, and the delightful weather, no doubt, tended to swell the number assembled. People were conveyed thither by rail and every other description of conveyance. The railway arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Greenhow Relph, managing director of the Monmouth and Usk line, Mr. Percy Morris, traffic manager of the Hereford line, and Mr. Lane, traffic manager of the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company, and although every effort was made to secure the approbation of the public in affording the requisite accommodation, they were not altogether successful in this respect. The various corps were conveyed in open trucks, altered to some extent to suit the occasion, and dressed with flags and evergreens. The review took place in a large field near the Castle, and the corps assembled comprised the Chepstow, Pontymoile, and Aber-sychan, Newport, Hanbury (Pontypool), Monmouth, and Newport Borough. Captain Baldwin commanding the senior company (Chepstow) was in command, and the reviewing officer was Colonel Powlett Somerset, C.B., M.P.

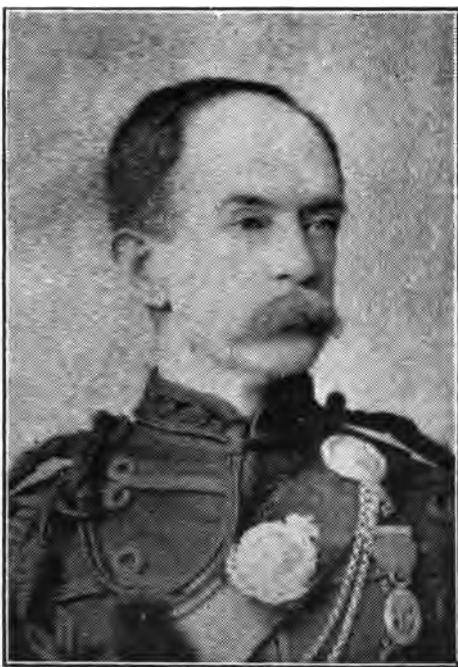


The companies drawn up in line at open order received the reviewing officer with a general salute. Colonel Somerset now took command, and the following movements were gone through :—

Open column right in front.  
March past in quick time.  
Close to quarter distance on fronting company.  
March past in quarter column.  
Open to wheeling distance from the rear.  
Left wheel into line.  
Manual and platoon exercise, taking the word  
from Captain Baldwin.  
Wheel into column to the right.  
Form square on the leading company.  
Reform column.  
Open to wheeling distance from the front.

The Company Commanders were now called to the front, and addressed in a spirited speech by Colonel Somerset, who congratulated them on the military appearance of the men, and alluded to the satisfactory manner in which they had gone through the evolutions. In several instances, he said, the movements would have been creditable to regiments of the line. He was astonished at witnessing the progress made in so short a time. He recommended perseverance as certainly ensuring efficiency, and concluded by expressing his thorough conviction as to the ignominious fate awaiting any foe who should have the temerity to invade the sanctity of the British shores. The gallant officer was greeted with loud cheers, the National Anthem was played by the bands, and the review closed.

A cold collation, provided by the Monmouthshire Hotel Company, was spread in the banqueting hall, and in other parts of the castle were refreshment booths, all of which were well patronised, and their contents rapidly disposed of. Every part of the castle was crowded. There was dancing and rustic sports of all kinds, in which hundreds participated, and thoroughly enjoyed. About seven o'clock the party began to break up and make their way to the Station, where there was



**COL. S. D. INGRAM, V.D.,**  
*Commanding 2nd V.B.S.W. Borderers.*



a great rush for seats and much confusion and delay. At length the trains were got away, and, as far as I know, reached their destination without any untoward incident.

The first joint parade, after the formation of the battalions, took place at Pontypool Park, in May, 1861, at the invitation of Mr. Hanbury Leigh, who was then Lord Lieutenant of the County. In the absence of Colonel Somerset, who was expected to review the force, but unable to attend, Colonel Cooper, Inspecting Officer of the Bristol Recruiting Division, accompanied by Major Roney, Assistant Inspector for the district, reviewed the corps. The number of all ranks assembled—including the 1st Monmouthshire Artillery Volunteers, who, under Captain-Commandant Lyne, kept the field—was about 1,400, and the movements were directed by Lieut.-Colonel Bird, the senior C.O. present, the other C.O.'s being Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. F. C. Morgan, and Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Roden. After the march past, the battalions were drawn up in front of the grand stand, and each battalion, through its Commanding Officer, presented with a silver bugle by Mrs. Hanbury Leigh, who, in making the presentation said: "I have great pleasure in presenting you with this bugle as a token of my great admiration of the gallant Monmouthshire Volunteers." The gift, amid cheers, was suitably acknowledged by Colonels Bird, Morgan, and Roden. These bugles, which bear the following inscription:—"Presented to the ——— Battalion of the Monmouthshire Volunteers by Mrs. Hanbury Leigh, 20th May, 1861," are still in the possession of, and carefully preserved by each battalion, and upon them are inscribed the names of the Commanding Officers of the respective battalions from that time down to the present. After the presentation, both officers and men were most liberally entertained by Mr. Leigh, the former to an elegant and sumptuous repast in a large marquee erected in front of the house, and the latter to an excellent dinner with hot vegetables in the Park. Lord Llanover proposed the health of Mr. Leigh and with it associated the names of Mrs. Hanbury Leigh and Colonel Rous, brother-in-law of the Lord Lieutenant. "Mr.

Leigh," said his Lordship, "although unable to be amongst them at that moment, that day's proceedings evinced the feeling he entertained in favour of the object for which they were assembled, and everyone must hope that he may long be spared to the County, and that they might see their son grow up to be a happiness to them, and take that part in public affairs to which his position entitled him, and to emulate his father in that amiability of disposition which had characterised his whole career through a long and well spent life."

Colonel Rous appropriately responded.

Mr. Leigh died on the 28th September of the same year, and the funeral was attended by the whole of the Rifle Volunteers of the County, who, with arms reversed, lined the road from the house through the park to Trevelthyn Church, while the bands stationed at intervals along the line of route, played the Dead March in Saul. It will be noticed that the funeral partook somewhat of a military character, and as the mournful procession wended its way through the lines of Volunteers to the strains of the Dead March, taken up by each band in succession, the effect was most impressive, while the large number of mourners and Volunteers present, together with the general public as spectators, testified to the universal respect and esteem in which the late Lord Lieutenant was held throughout the County. Mrs. Hanbury Leigh during her lifetime also took great interest in the movement, and often placed at the service of the corps the park for the purpose of drills, inspections, &c., as well as honouring with her presence the annual prize distributions, and presenting to the men the prizes won at their annual shooting competitions, while the son, Mr. John Capel Hanbury, who is now Hon. Colonel of the battalion, has also treated it most generously, and on the occasion of the birth of a son he, in 1893, magnificently entertained the whole battalion to a dinner in a huge marquee in the park, when he was presented by Colonel Bradney, on behalf of the battalion, to which every man subscribed, with a handsome silver bowl, in commemoration of the event.

Lord Llanover succeeded Mr. Hanbury Leigh as Lord Lieutenant, and soon after his appointment expressed a wish that an effort should be made to establish some sort of uniformity in the clothing and equipment of the three battalions, and a meeting was held at the King's Head, Newport, over which his Lordship presided. The meeting took the form of a levee, or reception, at which each officer was individually presented to his Lordship. Three men, one from each battalion clothed in different shades of grey, were brought to the meeting for the purpose of selecting one or the other of these shades of grey as the uniform to be worn by the three battalions. The choice of the Lord Lieutenant fell upon that of the 2nd Monmouthshire man, namely, a warm grey, with blue facings, and black leather belts, but this did not meet with the approval of the officers of the other battalions, who preferred their own shades of grey, or green, and after a somewhat lengthy discussion, no decision was come to, so that matters as regarded uniform remained as they were.

Lord Llanover had a predilection for the hat and green uniform of "Bersaglieri" or Piedmontese riflemen, and thought it would be a smart looking and serviceable equipment for the Volunteers. In order to judge of the appearance of the hat Lieut.-Colonel Roden, at the special request of his Lordship, consented to equip one company of the battalion with it, and his Lordship undertook to provide free of cost the Sardinian plumes of cocks' feathers with which the hat is adorned. The company selected was the Abersychan company, about 80 strong. The hat was bowler-shaped, with a broad flat brim, black leather band, chin-strap, and badge in front; those worn by the officers were of black silk, and by the men black felt. The plumes were on the right side, and when the hat was worn well on one side with the plumes, which were large and handsome, drooping over the right shoulder, the appearance was smart and soldier-like, but if worn straight, or at all inclined back on the head, had rather an unmilitary, if not, in the latter case, a somewhat ludicrous appearance. It was difficult to impress upon the men the necessity for wearing the hat on one side, and when they fell in,

preparatory to a march out, or to join the battalion, the diversified position of the hats caused much amusement, especially at first, and had to be adjusted by the officer in command before leaving the parade ground.

Whit-Monday, 1862, was a red letter day in the annals of the Monmouthshire Volunteers, when a grand review of the force, including a large contingent from Glamorgan, took place on the Marshes at Newport. This was the first review of the force by a General Officer, and the Brigade, which altogether numbered over 2,000 of all ranks, was under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Bird, 2nd Administrative Battalion M.R.V., and consisted of the following corps :—

1st Mon. Artillery, with guns, Captain- Commandant Lyne in command .. ..	169
1st Administrative Battalion Mon. R.V.C., Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. F. C. Morgan in com- mand, 6 companies .. ..	201
2nd Consolidated Battalion Mon. R.V., Lieut.-Colonel Roden in command, 6 companies .. ..	410
2nd Administrative Battalion Mon. R.V., Major the Hon. J. F. C. Butler in command, 9 companies .. ..	359
Glamorgan contingent G.R.V., Lieut.- Colonel Clark in command .. ..	600
Bands .. ..	330
Total .. ..	2069

The entire force, drawn up in line of contiguous columns at quarter distance, in review order, was in position at 2.45 p.m. At 3.20 p.m., Lord Llanover, in his conspicuous Lieutenant's uniform, and accompanied by several officers, rode on to the ground, taking up their position at the saluting point. After a lapse of 15 minutes the Reviewing Officer, Major-General Hutchinson, accompanied by Captain Kirk, Brigade-Major, Lieut. Hutchinson, R.A.A.D.C., and Lieut.-Col. Roney, A.G., galloped on to the ground. The brigade gave a general salute, the bands struck up a lively air, and the General, after riding down the line, returned to the saluting point.



**COL. R. H. MANSEL,**  
*Commanding 2nd V.B.S.W. Borderers.*

*Photo Eddie Madge, Abergavenny.*



General commanding, and the several corps, headed by their respective bands, shortly afterwards marched off the grounds. Excursion trains were run from various places by the Great Western Railway and West Midland Railway Companies, and it was estimated that about eight thousand people witnessed the review.

The weather, which had been unsettled for some days, was unpropitious in the morning, but at noon it cleared up and remained beautifully fine during the rest of the day.

The next field day took place on the Castle Meadows, Abergavenny, in September of the same year, Colonel McMurdo, the first Inspector-General of Volunteers, being sent down by the War Office to take command. The force was reviewed by the Lord Lieutenant, Lady Llanover and her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Herbert, Llanarth, also being present, both mounted and wearing the Bersaglieri hat, a compliment paid to the Abersychan company, who, at this review, wore the hat for the first time. The force consisted of the 2nd Monmouthshire Consolidated Battalion, and part of the First and Second Administrative Battalions. The march past being over, positions were taken up for the purpose—as explained by the officer in command—of opposing the supposed advance of a hostile force on the town from the direction of Llanellen. A company of the 2nd Administrative Battalion—the Abergavenny company—under Captain J. C. Hill, was told off to defend the bridge over the river, while the 2nd Consolidated Battalion and part of the first, led by Colonel McMurdo, forded the river below the bridge, and extending on the other side, advanced in skirmishing order to drive out the enemy from a farm and orchard, which they were supposed to hold. After a terrible and well sustained fusilade the enemy was, of course, routed, companies were re-formed, the river re-crossed, and the mimic fight over. The troops were now drawn up and addressed by the Lord Lieutenant, and also by her Ladyship, who presented the prizes won at the annual County Rifle Competition. Colonel McMurdo also briefly ad-

dressed the brigade, expressing satisfaction at the way the movements had been executed, and especially sympathizing with the officers and men who had waded the river, and who, he opined, must like himself, feel—uncomfortable. (The adjective used by the Colonel was a strong one, and forcibly expressed the feelings of those who were standing in their wet clothes.) The wisdom of the step has been questioned, and, no doubt, a good deal of risk attended it, for all were wet nearly up to their waists, and the discomfort of standing about in this condition, and afterwards having to travel some miles by rail before their respective homes could be reached and a change of clothing effected, was anything but an agreeable experience. One man, I believe, lost his life through it. After one or two subsequent reviews, the Bersaglieri hat was abandoned.

The question of uniform remained in abeyance until 1864, when it was at last decided by all three battalions to adopt green. The two Administrative Battalions still remained Administrative, that is to say, were composed of separate and independent corps, as before explained. The uniform chosen by the 1st and 2nd Administrative Battalions was that of the Rifle Brigade, namely, dark green with black facings, and black leather belts, while the 2nd Consolidated Battalion took up the uniform of the 60th Rifles, namely, dark green, with scarlet facings, and black belts. The head dress worn at this time by the three battalions was the shako, but this was soon discarded by the 2nd Consolidated Battalion, and the smart looking busby of the 60th Rifles substituted. This year (1864), Captain Josiah Richards was promoted to the majority vacated by Major Wm. Adams, and held the appointment till 1872. In 1874 this battalion changed from green into scarlet, retaining the busby as their head dress. The other two Battalions continuing to wear the shako until 1881, when all three Battalions adopted the new regulation helmet. It was not until 1880 that the two Administrative Battalions were transformed into Consolidated Battalions, and all authority vested in the Colonel, who now controlled all matters of finance, as well as being responsible for the discipline, equipment,

and efficiency of his command. The consolidation of the two Administrative Battalions rendered necessary an alteration in the number or title of the 2nd Administrative Battalion, which became the 3rd Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers, the three battalions being now respectively designated the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Battalion Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers. The 1st and 3rd Monmouthshire continued to wear the dark green uniform, the former wearing it at the present day, the only change being the substitution of the helmet for a peculiar shaped busby, different to that worn for a time by the 2nd Mon., but I suppose quite in accordance with the regulation pattern at present worn by the Rifle Brigade. The 3rd Monmouthshire retained their dark green uniform until the year 1888, when they changed into scarlet, and within the last year or two have transferred their headquarters from Pontypool to Newport.

Under the new Territorial scheme, promulgated by the War Office in 1880, the three Monmouthshire Battalions and the Breconshire Battalion became affiliated to the 24th Regiment, the depot of which is at Brecon, and when in further development of this scheme, the old regimental numbers throughout the Army were dropped, and the names of the regiments associated with the Counties in which they were raised, or to which they belonged, the 24th Regiment became the South Wales Borderers.

This change necessitated a further change in the nomenclature of the Volunteers, and the Breconshire Battalion, in consideration of its earlier formation, became the 1st V.B. South Wales Borderers, the 1st Monmouthshire Battalion the 2nd V.B. South Wales Borderers, the 2nd Monmouthshire Battalion the 3rd V.B. South Wales Borderers, and the 3rd Monmouthshire Battalion the 4th V.B. South Wales Borderers, which is the title they bear, or rather bore, and the order in which they stood up to the advent of the Territorials.

The first Inspector-General of the force was General (then Colonel) McMurdo, who had under him ten ~~two~~ Assistant Inspectors bearing the rank of Major. These Assistant Inspectors had certain divisions of the



**LIEUT.-COL. C. H. SMITH, V.D.,**  
*2nd V.B.S.W.B., and now Col. 1st Batt. Mon.  
Regiment Territorials.*

*Photo Elliott & Fry, London.*



Country assigned to them, and the officer who first inspected the Monmouthshire corps was a Major Roney, who was stationed at Swansea. The organisation of corps into battalions, and the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonels, rendered it necessary that the Inspecting Officers should hold at least equal rank to the Officer commanding the battalion, and from 1861 to 1879 the inspections were made by officers commanding various line regiments. Among these were Colonel McMurdo (Inspector-General), Colonel Sir Edward Campbell, commanding the 60th Rifles, Colonel the Hon. J. J. Bourke, commanding the 88th Regiment (who will not readily be forgotten by those Volunteer Officers who had the honour of being examined by him.) Colonel Wodhouse, commanding the depot at Brecon, Colonel Drewe, Colonel Rogers, Colonel Dick, and others.

The Volunteers had now become well established in the County, and had acquired considerable proficiency in company and battalion drill, as borne out by the reports of the Regimental Commanding Officers, by whom, during the period referred to, they were annually inspected.

For the purpose of encouraging shooting in the force, a Rifle Association was formed in 1861, called the "Monmouthshire Volunteer Rifle Association," of which the president for the time being was the Lord Lieutenant of the County. Among the patrons and subscribers were the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Tredegar, the Member for the Boroughs, with other County gentlemen, and the officers of the force. The competition took place annually, in the month of June, and was open to a limited number of efficient men from every company, who, after competing amongst themselves for place, were selected to represent the battalion at the County meeting. The ranges were 200, 500, and 600 yards, and the prizes varied from £5 the highest to 10s. the lowest for each range, with a substantial prize for the best aggregate. To these must be added the Borough Member's Cup, for which, however, the shooting was confined to the Newport, Usk, and Monmouth corps. The weapon used at this early period was the muzzle-loading Enfield, which, it will be remembered, was after-

wards converted into the Snider breech-loader, and used as such by the Volunteers until replaced by the Martini-Henry. This rifle having a much greater range than the Snider necessarily led to a readjustment of the distances, both for class firing and for prize competitions. The shooting in the latter was now divided into two stages, in accordance with Wimbledon regulations. The first stage, 200 and 500 yards, was open to all competitors, while the second stage, 800 yards, was limited to the twenty best shots in the first stage. The first prize was £10, and a bronze medal, which entitled the winner to compete for the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon, the second prize was £6, the third £5, the fourth £4, and on down to 30s. or less. There were also prizes for volley firing at unknown distances, and for firing at vanishing targets, and in skirmishing order.

These meetings, the success of which was due in a great measure to the indefatigable efforts of the Hon. Seceretary, Major A. J. Stevens, in working up the subscriptions, which, after his retirement, gradually fell off to such an extent that the general committee deemed the amount insufficient to make it worth while continuing the competitions, which came to an end in the year 1898. The Borough Member's Cup is still competed for by the three Borough corps, and in addition to the Christmas prize shooting, which is kept up by all three battalions, each battalion has its separate annual competition for money prizes, silver cups, challenge cups, &c., subscribed for and presented by the officers and other gentlemen who take an interest in the movement.

The first encampment of the Rifle Volunteers in this County took place in the year 1880, when the 2nd Monmouthshire Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Roden went into camp at Llanthewy-Skirrid, near Abergavenny. The camp is situated just three miles from Abergavenny, in a piece of rough pasture land, belonging to Mr. Crawshay Bailey, and the great Skirrid rises abruptly to the height of 1,400 feet almost within gunshot of the camp. On Sunday, at eleven o'clock, a drumhead parade was held on the ground, and many hundreds of people visited the camp during the day.

It was in this year, as already stated, that the

three battalions were affiliated to the 24th Regiment, and in the ordinary course of things the 2nd Monmouthshire would have been inspected by the Colonel commanding the 24th Regimental district, but although appointed, he had not yet taken over the command, and the district, at the time being under the command of a Major, Colonel Hunt, commanding the R.M.L. Infantry, Plymouth, was sent up by the War Office to inspect the battalion. In 1881 all three battalions went into camp, the 1st and 3rd Monmouthshire for the first time. The former, under Lieut.-Colonel Justice, occupied the site of an old Roman encampment at Sudbrook, near Portskevit, and the latter, under Lieut.-Colonel Burton, went to Llantarnam Park, while the 2nd Monmouthshire took up the old ground at Llanthewy-Skirrid. The three battalions were inspected by Colonel Glyn, who was now in command of the 24th Regimental district, and from this time down to the present regimental, and latterly brigade camps have formed an essential feature in the annual training of the force. It will be within the memory of many of the old officers that in making his first inspection, Colonel Glyn was accompanied by Captain Symons as A.D.C., who at the time was acting-Adjutant at the Regimental depot, Brecon. This Captain Symons was the late General Sir William Penn Symons, K.C.B., who, at the outbreak of the Boer War in South Africa, was appointed to a Divisional Command in the Natal Field Force, and was mortally wounded in the first action with the Boers at Glencoe.

The year 1881 will be memorable as the year in which the grand review of Volunteers by Her Majesty the Queen took place in Windsor Great Park, when some 52,000 citizen soldiers from all parts of the country marched past Her Majesty. The review, which was an imposing spectacle, and one not likely to be forgotten, took place on a Saturday, in July, in perfect Queen's weather. The force was divided into two Army corps, of which Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., were respectively in command. Monmouthshire was represented by the 2nd Monmouthshire Battalion, about 400 strong, under the command of



Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Roden, with two companies of the 1st Monmouthshire attached, and included the following officers :—2nd Monmouthshire : Major T. Mitchell, Major and Adjutant Carnegy, Captains W. B. Powell, B. M. Mitchell, J. Jacob, D. Llewellyn, and A. R. Verity, Lieutenants D. Jones, J. W. Green, N. L. Whilputte, Jenkins, Bumby, Ll. Evans, and Rowbotham ; Surgeon J. W. Mulligan, and Quarter-Master H. J. Parkhurst. 1st Monmouthshire : Captains J. Fothergill Evans and S. Ingram.

The Battalions left Newport by rail on the Saturday morning, arriving at Slough Junction about one o'clock p.m., and marching thence through Windsor on to the rendezvous ground in the great park, arms were piled for luncheon and to await orders. The men sat down on the grass, and at once proceeded to attack the contents of their haversacks, but had no sooner began than the signal to fall in was given by the firing of a gun, and the lunch had to be abruptly abandoned. Fortunately the men were well provided for before starting, and had taken care to replenish the inner man during the journey up, so that the luncheon fiasco only whetted their appetites for the attack later on. The battalion at once fell in, and was marched off to the foot of the hill down which the carriage way leads from the Castle into the Park. After much time spent in moving to the right and left, advancing, retiring, easing off, dressing, &c., the Second Army Corps was at length got into position, in line of quarter columns on either side of the Long Walk, and extending from the foot of the hill to the saluting base some distance away. Opposite the saluting base was the First Army Corps, drawn up in two lines of quarter column, one in rear of the other. Punctually at 4.50 p.m. the Royal Procession was seen slowly descending the hill from the Castle, Her Majesty in an open carriage, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia and the Princess of Wales, and escorted by a troop of the Royal Horse Guards. In the next carriage were the Princesses Louise, Christian, and Beatrice, and the Duchess of Connaught, while other Royalties followed in the third and fourth carriages, with the Secretary of War in the last. At the foot of the hill



**COL. R. B. RODEN,**  
*2nd Mon. Consolidated Batt. Rifle Volunteers, and  
subsequently 3rd V.B.S.W. Borderers.*

*Photo H. Dunning, Usk.*

was continued until the head of the column reached Slough, when it was discovered that a hitch had occurred in the arrangement of the return trains, and a general halt was ordered. The column extended from Slough to about mid-way to Windsor, and over that distance the road was blocked with the troops for upwards of three hours, during which officers and men had to while away the time in the best way they could. At last the order to march was given, and by the time the rear battalions had reached the station, it was one o'clock a.m. No time was lost in entraining, and the Monmouthshire men were soon speeding their way to Newport, where they arrived at 9 a.m. on Sunday morning, one and all pleased and gratified at having taken part in what the Press at the time described as "the most brilliantly successful review of Volunteers that had hitherto been held."

The following General Order by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief, was issued to the troops on the following day :—

" WINDSOR,

" Sunday, 10 July, 1881.

" The Field-Marshal in Chief, having received the Queen's command to express the gratification and pleasure with which Her Majesty yesterday reviewed so large a force of her Volunteer troops in the Great Park at Windsor, and Her Majesty's entire satisfaction with the soldier-like appearance and bearing of all ranks; His Royal Highness desires without delay to notify Her Majesty's command to the Forces.

" The concentration and the subsequent dispersal to their homes of so large a body in so short a time would have been impossible without proper subordination and strict obedience to orders, and judging by the punctual performance of the railway service, as well as by his own observation of the battalions from the time of their arrival to the close of the Review, His Royal Highness is satisfied that the discipline and endurance of all ranks would do credit to troops employed on permanent service, and are worthy of the highest commendation.

" The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief was most favourably impressed with the military bearing of the officers and men, both on and off parade, and His Royal Highness begs to thank the Volunteers of all ranks, the General and Staff Officers of the Force, the Medical Officers attached to the Field Hospitals, and the Staff Officers for railway service, for the accurate and successful performance of their respective duties.

" By command,

" (signed) C. H. ELLICE, A.G."

In the year 1882 the 2nd Mon. Battalion, now the 3rd V.B.S.W.B., occupied Newport Barracks for their annual training. The Battalion, about 500 strong, in command of Colonel Roden, included the following officers :—Major T. Mitchell, Major and Adjutant J. O. Carnegie, Captains W. H. Powell, B. M. Mitchell, D. Llewellyn, J. Jacob, Verity, and Wilputte; Lieutenants D. Jones, Green, Gill, Burnby, A. Farr, Llewellyn Evans, Jenkins, Edwards, and Robothan; Quartermaster Parkhurst; Surgeon Mulligan, M.D., and Assistant-Surgeon Shee.

On Sunday morning the Battalion, headed by the band, under Bandmaster W. Sewell, and a company of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in command of Captain Bodham Whetham, which was quartered at the Barracks at the time, attended Divine service at St. Paul's Church, which was filled to overflowing. The Vicar, the Rev. J. T. Wrenford, read the prayers, and the Rev. J. Price (curate) the lessons, whilst the Chaplain to the Battalion, the Rev. W. N. G. Eliot, B.A., preached the sermon. The *Monmouthshire Merlin* remarks :—" The march of the Volunteers was witnessed with interest by a large assemblage of people, who seemed greatly to admire the martial appearance of the men. They are a fine set of fellows, and look exceedingly well in their scarlet uniforms with helmets similar to those worn by the ' regulars.' " Throughout the week battalion drills took place on the Marshes, but the inspection in the presence of a large number of guests and spectators was made in the Barrack Yard, and respecting which the *Merlin* reports as follows :—" On Friday afternoon the corps underwent inspection by Colonel Glyn, of Isandula

fame, and at the close that gallant officer warmly complimented the members on their appearance and efficiency. They not only looked well on parade, but displayed not a little aptitude in the performance of the manoeuvres set for execution." "It may be added," the *Merlin* concludes, "as a pleasing incident in connection with the visit of the corps to the town that on Saturday evening the Sergeants of the Battalion and of the Fusiliers dined with the non-commissioned officers of the 1st Mon. Rifles, as guests of the latter. The dinner took place at the Bridge Hotel, Quartermaster Woodcock occupying the chair."

The 3rd Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers (now the 4th V.B.S.W.B.) went into camp on the Polo Ground at Pontypool Road. The Battalion, in command of Lieut.-Colonel Burton, included the following officers:—Majors Hair and W. Jones; Captain Pennymore (Blaenavon), 64 men; Capt. and Hon. Major J. F. Williams (Pontypool), 37 men; Captain Taylor (Monmouth), 41 men; Capt. and Hon. Major W. H. Williams (Newport), 43 men; Capt. Goss (Newport), 47 men; Capt. A. J. Stevens (Newport), 45 men; Capt. Steel (Abergavenny), 65 men; Capt. and Adjutant Browne, V.C., 24th Regiment; Surgeon Morgan Morgan and Quartermaster Gorvin; Lieutenants T. G. Jones, A. Goss, A. J. Clarke, H. D. Yorath, A. Newman, J. Nesbitt, and Laybourne. The site of the camp, it is said, is not a good one, the ground is very flat, and the men have suffered a good deal of inconvenience from the wet weather. This was especially the case on Sunday, when the camp was little better than a swamp, and in consequence the church parade had to be abandoned. Notwithstanding their uncomfortable position, however, the Volunteers have stuck to their work with praiseworthy determination, and adhered strictly to the programme of military routine drawn up for them. The inspection took place on Friday by Colonel Glyn, C.B., who was accompanied by Major Bromhead, V.C., of Rorke's Drift fame, as A.D.C. The Battalion, drawn up in open order, received the inspecting officer with a general salute, after which a minute inspection of the lines was made, and a number of movements executed. At the close, Colonel



**COL. T. MITCHELL, V.D.**  
*Commanding 3rd V.B.S.W. Borderers*





**COL. J. A. BRADNEY, C.B., V.D.,**  
*3rd V.B.S.W.B., and subsequently 2nd Batt. Mon.  
Regiment T.*

*Photo R. J. Houlson, Abergavenny.*





Glyn addressed the Battalion, expressing himself pleased with all he had seen, and congratulated Colonel Burton on the appearance of his battalion, of which he should make a favourable report. Among those who witnessed the inspection were Hon. Colonel Byrde, Colonel McDonnell, Major Wheeley, Hon. Chaplain G. D. Davies, and several officers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions.

The Annual Inspection of the Newport Companies B. C. and H. of the 1st Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers (now the 2nd V.B.S.W.B.) took place on the Marshes, on Thursday evening, August 3rd, by Colonel Glyn, C.B., accompanied by Major Bromhead, V.C., A.D.C. The inspection being by detachments this year, Capt. Ingram (senior Captain of the Newport companies) took command. Colonel Justice attended, with Colonel Glyn, the other officers being:—Major Latch, Major and Adjutant Cowburn, Captains E. Davies, E. H. Davies, and T. Christophers, Lieutenants Cooke, Nurse, Thompson, Hearsey, Woodford and Steel, Surgeon-Major Ready, and Quartermaster Woodcock. At the close, Colonel Glynn expressed his pleasure at the way in which the drill had been performed.

In July, 1883, the 3rd V.B.S.W.B., under Colonel Roden, again took up their quarters at Newport Barracks for their annual training. The Battalion consisted of the same officers and staff as in 1882, and the drills principally took place on the Marshes, though there was just room enough for the ordinary movements of a six-company battalion in the Barrack Yard. On this occasion a portion of the Barracks was occupied by a detachment of Royal Garrison Artillery, under Lieut.-Colonel Owen. On Sunday morning the Battalion attended St. Paul's Church, as before, the service being conducted by the Rev. J. T. Wrenford, assisted by his curates, the preacher being the Rev. W. N. G. Eliot, Rector of Panteg, and Chaplain to the Battalion. At the conclusion of the service the National Anthem was played on the organ. On Friday afternoon the Battalion was inspected in the Barrack Yard by Colonel Grogan, now in command of the 24th Regimental District. After several movements had been gone through, Colonel Grogan complimented the Battalion

on the neatness of their uniforms and accoutrements, and stated that on the whole they drilled very well. Their faults, he said, were but few, and it would be his pleasing duty to forward a good report to the War Office.

The 2nd V.B. South Wales Borderers, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Justice, were this year encamped at Portskewett. The Battalion, about 500 strong, consisted of the following officers :—Major Latch and Major and Adjutant Cowburn, Captains F. Evans, Ingram, E. H. Davies, Christophers, E. Davies, Harris, and Shepard, Lieutenants Beetlestone, Thompson, Cooke, Wrenford, Page, Hearsey, Steel, Cross, Banks, Taylor and Grove, Surgeon Ready, Quartermaster Woodcock, and the Rev. T. D. Griffiths, M.A., Hon. Chaplain. On Friday the Battalion was inspected by Colonel Grogan, who remarked that on the whole they had acquitted themselves exceedingly well. Several hundred spectators and guests watched the display.

The 4th V.B. South Wales Borderers, Lieut.-Colonel Burton in command, went into camp at Llanwern Park. The Battalion, about 600 strong, comprised the following officers :—Majors Hair and Jones ; Captains Goss. and Williams (Hon. Major), Captains Stevens, Jones and Taylor ; Lieutenants Goss, Steel, Yorath, Newman, Colbourne, Laybourne, Alexander, Collingwood, Nesbitt, Gabb, and Davies ; Captain and Adjutant Browne, V.C., Surgeons Marsh, Mason, and Rosser. On Sunday morning a drumhead service was conducted by the Rev. T. L. Lister, M.A., Chaplain to the Battalion, who preached an earnest and practical sermon on the text " Be men." The inspection took place on Friday by Colonel Grogan. A number of evolutions were gone through, at the close of which the men were formed into square, and addressed by the inspecting officer, who, although criticising some of the movements, spoke in very favourable terms of what he had seen, stating he should not hesitate in forwarding a good report.

In 1884 two additional companies were added to the 3rd Battalion (making 8 companies), and Captain W. H. Powell was promoted to the rank of Junior

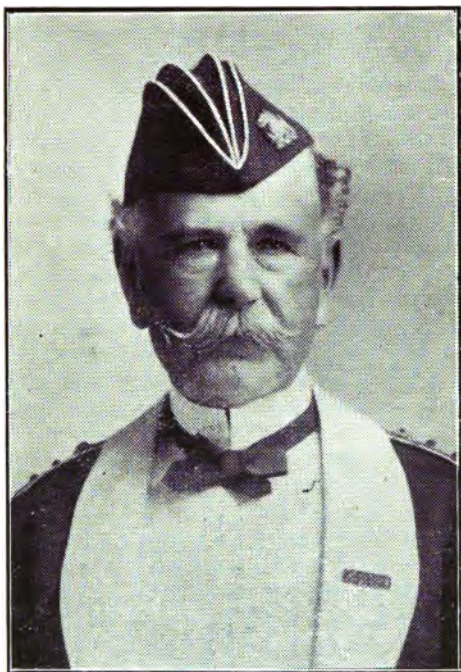
Major. This year the Battalion encamped at Raglan, and was again inspected by Colonel Grogan.

The 2nd Battalion, under Colonel Justice, encamped at St. Arvans, and the 4th, under Colonel Burton, at Llantarnam, and were inspected by Colonel Grogan.

It is not, I think, generally known that to Monmouthshire belongs the distinction of having taken the initiative in the formation of Volunteer Brigade Camps. Prior to 1886 the camps were wholly regimental, but this year it was suggested by Colonel Campbell, then in command of the 24th Regimental District, that a brigade camp should be tried. The suggestion was taken up by three of the Commanding Officers, and a brigade camp decided upon. The ground selected was the Abergavenny Racecourse, and the force encamped consisted of the 1st V.B.S.W.B., under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Conway Lloyd, with a company of Mounted Infantry attached under Captain Percy Lloyd, the 2nd V.B.S.W.B., under Lieut.-Colonel Justice, and the 3rd V.B.S.W.B., under Colonel Roden, the whole being under the command of Colonel Campbell, who acted as Brigadier-General, with Captain (now Lieut.-Colonel) Trower as Brigade Major. The 4th V.B.S.W.B., under Lieut.-Colonel Burton, did not join the brigade, but went into a separate regimental camp at Goytre. Previous to this the officers had received no training, and had, therefore, no experience in brigade drill beyond taking part in an occasional field day, which as a rule consisted of a few parade movements, such as marching past in quarter columns, wheeling into line of quarter columns, and advancing in review order, generally winding up with a sham fight, the force being divided off and assigned to positions of attack and defence by the general officer in command. The brigade camp, therefore, proved to be of the greatest utility to both officers and men in acquiring a knowledge of brigade movements, and the result of the week's training was so favourably reported upon by Colonel Campbell that orders were issued by the War Office in the following year, directing the formation of Volunteer Brigades throughout the country, and as a necessary consequence brigade camps followed, and have continued ever since.

I think I may here appropriately refer to the lamentable and untimely death of Colonel Roden, which took place at Corsica in March, 1887, the tragic circumstances under which it occurred being fully reported in the papers at the time. His last appearance at the head of his battalion was at the Abergavenny Brigade Camp, the formation of which he strongly advocated, and to the success of which, in conjunction with Colonels Lloyd and Justice, he largely contributed. He held command of the battalion for over 26 years, and at the time of his death was the senior commanding officer in the force except one (the Earl of Mount Edgcombe), and had he lived another year, would probably have been honoured with a C.B. After some difficulty with the authorities abroad, the body was procured and brought home to Ty Brith, Usk, and buried with full military honours at St. Mary's Church, in which a brass memorial tablet has been placed to his memory by the officers of the Battalion. I believe it is not generally known that the late Colonel Roden held the patent right of the Snider rifle. He was associated with the patentee at the time of the conversion of the old muzzle-loading Enfield—with which the Volunteers were first armed—into the Snider breech-loader. While the conversion was being carried out at the Government and other factories the patentee, in company with Lieut.-Colonel Roden, attended one of the annual County Shooting Competitions, then held on the Marshes at Newport, and brought with him a converted carbine. The mechanism of the breech and the method of using it having been explained to the officers present, the patentee suggested that one of their number should fire a dozen rounds into the mud of the pill close by, in order to show the ease and rapidity with which the improved weapon could be manipulated. The carbine was handed to one of the officers, who without hurry, and taking deliberate aim, fired the dozen rounds in one minute, thus demonstrating to those present the superiority of the new over the old arrangement.

After the death of the patentee, Colonel Roden became sole possessor of the patent. As a service rifle



**COL. H. BURTON, V.D.**

*2nd Administrative Batt. Mon. R. Volunteers, and  
subsequently 4th V.B.S.W. Borderers.*

*Photo Dando & Sons, Newport.*



the Snider was not to be despised ; the breech arrangement was simple in action and safe, rarely, if ever, getting out of order. Up to 600 yards it was reliable, but beyond that distance up to 900 yards—to which it was sighted—the trajectory was very high, and the shooting uncertain. The Snider was displaced by the Martini-Henry, which, in its turn, was superseded by the Lee-Metford and Lee-Enfield, both magazine rifles, and identical as regards breech construction, magazine arrangement and length of range, differing only in the rifling of the barrels, the former having the Metford, and the latter the Enfield grooving. These magazine rifles, with which the troops, both Regulars and Volunteers, are now armed, are fitted with a flap sight and sliding bar similar to the old Snider for distances up to 1,800 yards, but beyond that distance up to 2,800 yards—the range limit—with a supplementary sight. They have a lower trajectory than even the Martini-Henry, and, compared with the Snider, the elevation at 1,800 yards would be about the same as the Snider at 500 yards, and at 500 yards would be nearly point blank, thus covering a much larger range with a very low elevation, and rendering the firing more accurate and destructive. The longest range, which extends to over one-and-a-half miles, can only be used with effect against large bodies of troops.

In the month of July, 1887, the four Volunteer Battalions of S.W.B., respectively under the command of Colonels Lloyd, Justice, Mitchell, and Burton, were brigaded and encamped at Aldershot from the 2nd to the 9th for their annual training, and preparatory to taking part in the grand Jubilee Review by H.M. the Queen on the 9th. The troops of all arms assembled on the occasion numbered 58,000, and were divided into two Army Corps. The First Army Corps, under the command of Sir Archibald Alison, consisted of Regulars, Militia and Yeomanry, and numbered about 26,000, and the Second Army Corps, under Sir Evelyn Wood, consisting of Volunteers only, numbered about 32,000. During the encampment, the Volunteer Brigade S.W.B. was under the command of Colonel Campbell, commanding the 24th Regimental District, but on the day of



the review he held a divisional command, Colonel Justice taking command of the Brigade, and Major Latch the 2nd Battalion. The weather was the proverbial Queen's weather, and the troops, which were drawn up in two long deep lines facing the saluting point, and stretching far beyond the limits of the valley proper, were all in position before eleven o'clock. The front line consisted of the whole of the Horse Artillery, the Cavalry Division, and the Infantry of both Army Corps. In the rear were the Field Divisions of Artillery, the Engineers with their wagons, the Commissariat and Transport Corps with their enormous train, and the Medical Staff Corps. In addition to the Staff and Infantry Field Officers, there were—according to the *Volunteer Service Gazette*—to which paper I am indebted for particulars, over 5,000 horses and mules on parade, and the Artillery numbered 102 guns. The staff of each division was in front of their brigades, the staff of each Army Corps in front of these, and the Headquarter Staff of the Army, with the Duke of Cambridge at its head, in front of the centre. At this moment the troops presented a magnificent spectacle. As the Queen drove up to the saluting point, the Royal Standard was run up, and the troops came to the salute, the Queen standing while the National Anthem was played. As soon as this preliminary ceremonial had been completed, the Duke of Cambridge rode down from his position at the head of the Staff over to Her Majesty's carriage, and read to Her Majesty the following address on behalf of the Army: "Your Majesty's Army, including the Reserve Forces, humbly approaches the Throne and offers its respectful homage and congratulations upon the completion of the fiftieth year of your Majesty's reign, and begs your Majesty's gracious acceptance of an offering to commemorate that happy event, and as a tribute of its love and devotion. During those fifty years the Army has been called upon to maintain the interests of the British Empire in every quarter of the globe, and it is deeply grateful for the concern which your Majesty has ever shown to its welfare in peace or war, and for your Majesty's sympathy for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in defence of the British flag.

In common with the rest of your Majesty's subjects, your Army desires to express its gratitude to Almighty God for such a happy and prosperous reign, and it prays that your Majesty may long be spared to rule over a loyal and contented people."

Her Majesty, having bowed her acknowledgments, graciously replied as follows :—

" The loyal and dutiful expression of the congratulations of my Army and Auxiliary Forces upon the completion of the 50th year of my reign is a source of deep satisfaction to me, and I accept with pleasure the tribute of its love and devotion. Whenever during that reign I have had occasion to call upon my Army to perform its duty in any part of the world, it has never failed to justify the confidence and to earn the gratitude of myself and of my people by its gallantry and self-devotion, and I have no doubt that, should the occasion unfortunately arise, I can rely with equal confidence upon the co-operation of my Auxiliary Forces. When those who have died abroad for their country have left to our charge their widows and orphans, I have always striven to convey to them, in the name of their fellow-countrymen and women, the expression of our deepest sympathy. But, however confident I may feel in the valour and endurance of my troops, there is no blessing which I at this season more earnestly ask Almighty God to extend to my people during the remainder of my reign than that of peace."

The Duke then returned to his position, and, on a signal given by a single note on the bugle, the whole mass of troops gave three thundering cheers for the Queen—in which the spectators heartily joined—the Infantry hoisting their helmets into the air on the muzzles of their rifles. It was intended that the troops, after the march past, should straightway return to their camps and bivouac, but instead of this it was arranged at the last moment that they should line the road for Her Majesty's return to the Pavilion, and in order that the Infantry might not be hurried into position, it was decided that the usual order of procedure should be reversed, and that the Infantry should go by the Queen first. The Cavalry and Horse Artillery on the right of the line were, there-

fore ordered to retire on the second line, the field batteries giving way for them, thus leaving the course clear for the Infantry to come up to the wheeling point. The march past now commenced, and lasted three hours. The Infantry Brigades, in mass of quarter-columns, were put in motion, moving by the flank march of fours on to the saluting base, each battalion as it came up forming double companies without halting, and marching past in grand divisions. The last formation doubled the length of the front of the companies, and put to a severe test the capabilities of the Volunteers in keeping a straight line. They were not, of course, expected to equal the marching of the Regulars, many of the regiments of which moved with the precision of a machine, but the consensus of opinion, as reported in the papers at the time, was that the Volunteers acquitted themselves well. The day was intensely hot, and the immense clouds of dust raised by the mass of infantry when in motion was almost suffocating, and for a time obscured everything. But over the saluting base tons of water had been poured earlier in the day from the canal, and when this part of the ground was reached, the relief was considerable. After passing the saluting point, some distance, battalions were reformed into quarter-columns, and the brigades, moving on to points indicated by staff officers, were wheeled into line of quarter-columns to the left, and in this formation lined the road for the Queen's return to the Pavilion. While this movement was being carried out, the Cavalry formed line, advanced in review order, gave a royal salute, and the review was over. As Her Majesty traversed the road, the bands in succession took up the National Anthem, and by half-past two all were marching back to their camps, bivouacs, or to the return trains for home.

Thus ended the great Jubilee Review at Aldershot, the most memorable in which the Volunteers have ever taken part, and which has been justly described by all who witnessed it as one of the grandest sights it was possible to imagine.

The following references to the S.W.B. Brigade



**COL. W. H. WILLIAMS, V.D.**  
*Commanding 4th V.B.S.W. Borderers.*

*Photo Mayall & Co., London, W*



appeared in the report of the review given by the *Times* and *Volunteer Service Gazette*.

The *Times*: "The 5th Division was commanded by Colonel J. Campbell, and the 13th Brigade by Lieut.-Colonel F. Justice. It consisted of the 1st Volunteer Battalion S.W. Borderers, in scarlet, Colonel Lloyd; the 2nd Volunteer Battalion, in green, Lieut.-Colonel Latch; the 3rd Volunteer Battalion, in scarlet, Colonel Mitchell; and the 4th Volunteer Battalion, in green, Colonel Burton. The brigade was preceded by two goats, one with gilt horns. The men of these four battalions were sturdy fellows, and their march past was undeniably excellent." The *Volunteer Service Gazette*: "Colonel Campbell, of the S.W. Borderers, had four battalions of the regiment to form Colonel Justice's 1st Brigade, a very good one, but rather disappointing to spectators who had expected to find all four corps in one uniform. The long-haired goats at the head of the brigade, however, pleased the popular taste." As stated by the *Times*, the 1st and 3rd Battalions were clothed in scarlet, and the 2nd and 4th in green, thus giving rise to the above remarks. The want of uniformity in this respect no doubt spoils the appearance of the Brigade, and it is a pity this drawback is not removed by the adoption of one uniform. The 4th Battalion went into scarlet in the following year, and it now only remains for the 2nd to take up the same colour to complete the desired uniformity of the Brigade.

In July, 1888, the Brigade, consisting of three battalions only, namely the 1st, 2nd and 3rd, with a company of Mounted Infantry, went into camp at Brecon for their annual training. The Brigade was under the command of Colonel Campbell, commanding 24th Regimental District, who acted as Brigadier-General, with Captain Trower as Brigade-Major, and Captain and Adjutant Neave (4th Batt.S.W.B.), A.D.C.

1st Battalion, 450 strong. Colonel T. Conway Lloyd in command. Majors J. Morgan (Hon. Lieut.-Colonel), T. Wood, and M. G. Howell; Captains Maybery, T. Gwyn Powell, Gratrex Davies, E. H. Cheese, F. W. A. Roche, and J. D. Lloyd, Adjutant; Surgeons Hill, Scrimshire, and Rees; and Captain

and Quartermaster Orlopp ; Lieuts, Garonwy Williams, D. W. E. Thomas, H. Powell Williams, F. M. Thomas, Walter North, and Hon. R. C. Devereux.

Mounted Infantry—Captain Penry Lloyd and Lieutenant Rees Williams.

2nd Battalion, 400 strong. Colonel F. J. Justice in command. Major S. Ingram, and Major and Adjt. Downes ; Captains J. Fothergil Evans, Edward Davies, Hearsay (Acting Quartermaster), J. A. Shepherd, Cross, and E. H. Davies ; Lieutenants Smith, Cooke, Jones, Woodruff, Wakling, Colquhoun, and Nettlefold.

3rd Battalion, over 600 strong, Colonel T. Mitchell in command. Majors W. H. Powell, B. M. Mitchell, and Major and Adjutant J. O. Carnegie ; Captains D. Llewellyn (Hon. Major), J. A. Jacob (Hon. Major), D. R. Jones, N. L. Wilputte, J. T. Jenkins, D. Ll. Evans, W. O. Dayson, and R. Edmunds ; Surgeon J. W. Mulligan Assistant Surgeons J. R. Essex and Jno. Davies ; Lieutenants J. Paton, Herbert Bounsell, A. Jacob, A. C. Mitchell, Jordan, R. J. Jones, D. E. Williams, and J. R. Rosser.

The weather had been unsettled for several days, and the Battalion detained at Brecon in a downpour of rain. It was intended the Brigade should march through the town, but the drenching rain put a stop to this, and no time was lost in moving direct into camp, and the shelter of the tents. The rain continued through the greater part of the night, but Sunday morning broke fair, and the Brigade, falling in at 8.30, marched to Brecon Barracks, where they were joined by the depot contingent of the S.W.B., the whole, under Colonel Campbell, marching thence to the Priory Church for the specially-arranged service at 10 o'clock. At different points of the march crowds of persons had assembled to view the Borderers as they passed. The grand old church—in the east end of which is the memorial window to the gallant officers and men of the 24th who fell fighting for their Queen and country in South Africa—crowded with troops, the majority of which were in scarlet, presented a bright appearance, and the service, which was heartily rendered throughout, was

appropriate and impressive. A very able sermon, applicable to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. John Daniel Williams, M.A., Chaplain to the 1st Battalion, an old inhabitant of Brecon, and for many years Headmaster of Christ's College. The band of the 3rd V.B., under Bandmaster Roderick, accompanied the processional and recessional hymns, as well as the "National Anthem," and the hymn sung during the offertory—"Onward Christian soldiers." On Sunday night the rain again came down in torrents, and anything but an agreeable night was spent in the tents. Monday and Tuesday—both stormy days—were devoted to battalion drill and volley firing, the highest percentage of hits in the latter being made by the Brecon Battalion. On Tuesday, Colonel Campbell inspected the books of the three battalions, and expressed himself pleased at the way in which they were kept. On Monday night there was a violent storm of wind and rain, during which the side of the officers' mess and canteen tents of the 1st Battalion were stove in, the recreation tent was blown down, and the mess tent of the Mounted Infantry nearly shared a similar fate. The canteen of the 3rd Battalion also came to grief, causing great commotion among the jugs and glasses. The brigade parade ordered for Wednesday had to be abandoned altogether, owing to the heavy and continuous rain. On Thursday morning, after a heavy downpour, the sun shone forth, and the Battalion were enabled to have their first brigade drill, the afternoon being devoted to sports. On Friday, under somewhat more favourable conditions of weather, the Brigade was reviewed by Colonel Campbell. Several movements were gone through, winding up with a march past and advance in review order. At this point rather an interesting ceremony took place, namely, the presentation of a flag to the 1st Battalion by Lady Bailey. The flag was of blue silk, with yellow fringe, and at the top corner is the Union Jack. In the centre is the crest and motto of the regiment—"Gwell augau na chwilydd" ("Better death than shame")—and round the crest in gold letters on blue ground is the regimental title—1st Breconshire Volunteer Battalion South Wales

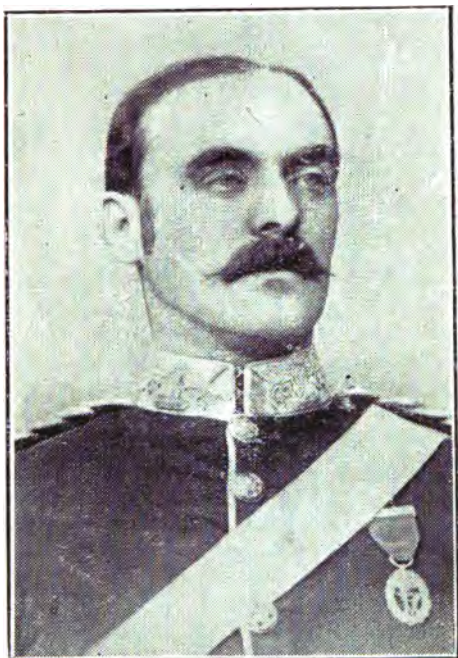


Borderers." The flag was presented on behalf of the wives of the officers of the Battalion.

The weather throughout the week was most unfavourable—indeed, bad beyond anything experienced by the Brigade at previous encampments. Parades had in consequence to be abandoned, and instructive work became an impossibility. The camp was a perfect quagmire, pedestrians having to wade through slush ankle deep, while the vehicular traffic conveying supplies was seriously impeded. The water was kept out of the tents fairly well under the circumstances, and fortunately there was no sickness ; though very trying, the men regarded the plight we were all in with perfect good humour, and there were few complaints.

The 4th Battalion, under Colonel Burton, formed a regimental camp at Goytre.

In 1889 the " Severn Brigade " was formed, and three out of the four battalions comprising the Volunteer Brigade of South Wales Borderers, namely, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th, were transferred into this Brigade, which also included the 3rd V.B. the Welsh Regiment, and the 1st Gloucester (City of Bristol) Volunteers. The encampment was at Ewenny, on the east bank of the Ogmore river, about half-way between Bridgend and the sea, a site well adapted for the purpose, from the dryness of the soil and contiguous to which is a large tract of moor-land available for manoeuvres. The Brigade was under the command of Colonel H. Bethune Patton, Brigadier-General, with Major R. H. Mansel as Brigade-Major, and W. Ruscombe Poole as A.D.C. The date of the encampment was from the 12th to the 19th July, but one battalion only arrived on the 12th, namely, the 3rd Battalion, 650 strong, which detrained at Bridgend at 7.30 p.m., Colonel T. Mitchell in command, and marched straight to camp, where they were met by the Brigadier and Staff. On Sunday morning a church parade was held by the Battalion, including the staff, and advanced parties already on the ground. An improvised choir under Surgeon-Major Essex, accompanied by the band under Bandmaster Roderick, effectively rendered the musical part of the service, and an excellent sermon was preached



**COL. A. J. T. GOSS, V.D.**

*Commanding 4th V.B.S.W. Borderers.*

*Photo by Mayall & Co., 73 Piccadilly, London.*



by the Rev. J. Jones, Vicar of Ewenny. On Sunday afternoon, the 2nd V.B.S.W.B. arrived at Bridgend about 400 strong, Colonel F. J. Justice in command. This battalion was met at the station and played into camp by the band of the 3rd. The first battalion to arrive on Monday was the 4th V.B.S.W.B., about 500 strong, under Colonel H. Burton, followed by the 3rd V.B. Welsh Regiment, 800 strong, under Colonel Creswell, and the 1st Gloucester, about 300 strong, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Methuen. On Monday the battalions already in camp were exercised in extended order and outpost duty by the Brigadier-General, and on Tuesday there was a brigade drill of the whole force. As the weather was stormy, the men paraded with their great coats rolled up. Several evolutions were gone through, ending with a march past, all of which were well executed and most favourably commented upon by the Brigadier. On Tuesday evening arrangements were made for a night attack. An army was supposed to have landed at Southerndown, and the defending party, consisting of the 3rd and 4th Battalions S.W.B. and the 3rd Welsh, were moved out to position on the hills a short distance from the camp. The attacking party, which started later in the evening, consisted of the 2nd Battalion S.W.B. and the 1st Gloucester (City of Bristol) Rifles. The attack can hardly be regarded as a success. The outposts were supposed to have been driven in, but there were mistakes for which, taking into consideration the extent of ground covered, the darkness of the night, and the novelty of the work, some allowance must be made. On Wednesday afternoon, the Brigade was drilled for several hours in the attack formation. On Thursday there was a sham fight, on conditions somewhat similar to those of Tuesday night, in which the defending party was successful. On Friday morning there was a grand review on Ogmores Down of the whole Brigade by Major-General Sir H. Elphinstone, commanding the Western District. The weather, which had been stormy through the week, was bright, and the Brigade, drawn up in review order to receive the General, presented an imposing appearance. The general salute

was followed by a march past in quarter-columns and a few other evolutions, after which there was a sham fight, the attacking party in the previous combat being now the defending force, and *vice versa*. The defending battalions were forced back over the downs and across the Ogmore river, but then took up a strong position in the wood bordering the river, which the umpire decided could not be forced. The Brigade now returned to camp, and was drawn up and addressed by the Brigadier, who, in the course of his remarks, eulogised the conduct and behaviour of all, and said the creditable way in which they had gone through their work would bear favourable comparison with regiments of the line. He thanked them from the bottom of his heart, and in consideration of the good behaviour of the Brigade, he intended to present a pair of silver tips for the horns of the goat belonging to the 2nd Battalion.

Though the weather was stormy, there was no abandonment of parades, and the instructive work throughout the week was most satisfactory. The Brigadier and staff, who were honorary members of the mess of the 3rd Battalion during the encampment, were exceedingly popular in the force, and at the break-up of the camp on Saturday, Colonel Patton, on behalf of himself and staff, presented the officers of the 3rd with a silver cigarette box for the mess, bearing the following inscription :—

Presented to  
COLONEL MITCHELL  
and the  
OFFICERS 3RD V.B. SOUTH WALES BORDERERS  
by

Colonel H. Bethune Patton, Brigadier-General Commanding the Severn Volunteer Brigade, and his Staff, Major R. H. Mansel, Brig.-Major, W. R. Ruscombe Poole, A.D.C. In kind remembrance of the Brigade Camp at Ewenny, Glamorgan.

July, 1889.

In 1890 the Severn Brigade, somewhat altered in its composition, but under the same commanding officer and staff, namely, Colonel H. Bethune Patton, (Brigadier-General), Major R. H. Mansel (Brigade-Major), and Captain W. Ruscombe Poole (Transport Officer), with, on this occasion, Captain the Hon. H. C. Bruce (Cardiff V.B. Welsh Regiment) as galloper, went into camp at Minehead for their annual training from the 2nd to the 9th of August. The encampment was on the North Hill, about two miles from Minehead, and commanded a beautiful view of the Channel. The coast of Glamorgan can be plainly seen, and the hills of Devon are close at hand, the camp being near the border. The Brigade consisted of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th V.B. South Wales Borderers, the 2nd and 3rd V.B. Somerset Light Infantry, and the 1st V.B. Gloucester Regiment. A novel feature on this occasion was that the Monmouthshire battalions, instead of travelling by rail as usual, were conveyed from Newport to Minehead by steamers, and as the weather was fine in going and returning, the voyage both ways, as far as the experience of the 3rd Battalions is concerned, was thoroughly enjoyable. The Battalions left Newport on Saturday evening. The 4th Battalion, about 530 strong, Colonel H. Burton in command, embarked on the "Lady Margaret" at the Alexandra Dock extension, and was the first to arrive at Minehead, followed by a contingent of men on a tug-boat with the baggage. The following officers were present:—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Williams and Major A. J. Stevens; Captains and Hon. Majors Jones, Goss, and Pennymore; Captain and Adjutant A. L. Birch; Captains Wilkins, Steel and Colborne; Lieutenants Davies, Williams, Powell, Laybourne, Gabb, and Marsh; Sub-Lieutenants Woolley and Ford; Surgeons Paton, Mason and Prosser; and Quartermaster Gorvin.

The 3rd V. Battalion, about 600 strong, Colonel T. Mitchell in command, arrived at Newport by train about 5 o'clock, and embarked on the "Waverley" at the Pontoon. The officers included Major B. M. Mitchell, Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel J. Jacob, and Major and Adjutant Carnegie; Capt. and Hon. Major

D. Llewellyn ; Captains Willputte, Jenkins, Dayson, D. R. Jones, and C. Jacob ; Lieutenants R. J. Jones, Prosser, Herbert, Paton, A. C. Mitchell, Spencer, D. S. Davies, and B. J. Davies ; Brigade-Surgeon Mulligan, and Surgeons Essex and Davies ; Chaplain, Rev. J. R. Phillips. The "Waverley" arrived at Minehead about 9 o'clock, before the "Lady Margaret" had quite completed her disembarkation, and, after waiting a short time outside for the latter to leave the berth, steamed in, and, thanks to the excellent arrangements of the captain and crew, all were soon landed, formed up, and on their way to the camp. It was now quite dark, and some confusion arose in getting the companies into their respective lines, but this was remedied and put right in the early morning.

The 2nd Battalion, about 500 strong, Colonel F. J. Justice in command, embarked on the "Bonnie Doon" at the Cork Wharf. I have no information as to the time of their departure, but for some reason or other they did not reach the camp until 11 o'clock. The following are the officers :—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel S. Ingram ; Major Fothergill Evans, and Hon. Major T. E. Cooke ; Captain and Adjutant Smyly ; Captains Shepherd, E. H. Davies, Cross, Hearsey, Llewellyn, Tippet, and Smith ; Lieutenants B. Jones, Cross, Nettlefold, Webber, Moxon, and Berthon ; and Quartermaster Badger.

A church parade of the Brigade was held on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, the preacher being the Rev. J. R. Phillips, Chaplain to the 3rd Battalion, assisted by the Rev. — Maurice, Chaplain to the 2nd Somerset. The first lesson was read by Major and Adjutant Carnegy, and the second by Brigade-Surgeon Mulligan. A capital service was got through, with the assistance of Surgeon Essex and Bandmaster Roderick. The preacher based his remarks on the text, "Shoes of iron and brass, and as thy days so shall thy strength be." He inculcated the necessity of obedience to Divine and human law.

On Monday and Tuesday the whole of the force turned out for brigade drill on the hill, at the conclusion of which the Brigade was drawn up and addressed

by the Brigadier, who complimented the commanding officers on the admirable manner in which all had performed their work.

The 2nd Battalion had with it the fine billy goat "Pendragon," presented to it by Lady Llanover. It will be remembered that at Ewenny last year Brigadier Patton, in addressing the Brigade at the close of the encampment, promised the Battalion to present "Billy" with silver tips for his horns. "Billy" now appeared equipped with the silver tips and a silver shield, and was an object of much curiosity. The shield bore the following inscription:—"Pendragon. Presented by Brigadier-General Bethune Patton, in command of the first camp of the Severn Volunteer Brigade at Ewenny, July, 1889."

On Tuesday arrangements were made for a night attack on the camp. The attacking force consisted of the 2nd Battalion S.W.B. and the 1st Gloucestershire, the commanding officers of which were left to make their own arrangements as to taking up the positions indicated. The enemy left the camp at 7 p.m., and lay concealed on the Porlock road until 9 o'clock, when they opened fire on the camp, which was defended by the remaining Somerset men and the 4th Battalion S.W. Borderers. An officer and twenty men of the latter, while stealthily climbing a hill to reach a defensive position, were captured by the enemy, and made prisoners. As is usually the case with these night attacks, there was some doubt as to the result. Finally it was decided the attack had been repulsed, and the contending forces marched back to camp, where they arrived about 11 o'clock. Wednesday morning was fixed for a sham fight and review of the forces by Major-General Harrison, C.B., commanding the Western District. A heavy mist hung over the hills, and some anxiety was felt as to whether it would be followed by heat or rain. A slight drizzle fell about 9 o'clock, but an hour later there was promise of a fine day. The several battalions, marching separately from the camp and headed by their respective bands, pioneers and buglers, reached the review ground at 10.30, where they were halted preparatory to taking up positions



for the sham fight. The 2nd Battalion S.W.B. was told off to represent the attacking force, and took up a position in the neighbourhood of Selworthy Beacon, covered by outposts facing the camp. The Somerset Light Infantry marched over North Hill, out of sight of the Beacon and invaders' outposts. The assault now commenced, and after a well-directed and sustained attack on the enemy's position, the latter gave way, and the engagement terminated. The force now returned to the review ground, and were drawn up in line of quarter-columns in review order for the inspection. The General was received with a salute, and after riding down the line, the Brigade marched past, and wheeling into line of quarter-columns, advanced in review order. The manoeuvres were satisfactorily executed, and the reviewing officer expressed himself pleased with all he saw.

In the afternoon the officers of the 2nd Somerset held a garden party, which was largely attended by the officers in camp and others. During the playing of the band, an interesting and rather amusing incident was witnessed by many of the officers and guests. A large stag, apparently attracted by the band, came out of the wood opposite, and with head erect stood intently viewing the scene. He was shortly joined by two hinds, the three standing with the utmost composure, evidently enjoying the music. Presently the band got to a *fortissimo* part of the music, and with drums and brass predominating, wound up with a crash. This was too much for the musical susceptibilities of the deer, which instantly turned round and bolted back into the wood. This incident was communicated to me by Colonel W. H. Williams, 4th V.B.S.W.B., who was one of the garden party, and saw it.

Early on Thursday morning the 4th Battalion turned out for ball practice, a number of targets representing the enemy being erected for the purpose on the beach beyond Minehead. During the day the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions S.W.B. were officially inspected by Colonel Paton, C.M.G., commanding the 24th Regimental District, Brecon.

It was at first thought that the inspection of the

Brigade by General Harrison would take place on Friday, and arrangements were in progress for a general parade and sham fight in the direction of Dunster Castle for that day. But it was afterwards found that this arrangement did not fit in with the General's other engagements, and finally Wednesday was fixed upon for the parade and a sham fight, which came off as already described. Friday was left to the commanding officers of battalions to make their own arrangements for the day.

On Saturday, after an instructive week's work, in most favourable conditions of weather, the camp broke up, and the several battalions left by water or rail for their respective destinations. The three Monmouthshire battalions left, as they came, by boat, arriving at Newport within a few hours of each other. The 3rd Battalion, on board the "Waverley," arrived in the evening, after a delightful passage, and landed at the Pontoon, whence, being a little in advance of the time fixed for the return trains, they marched through part of Maindee, Dock Street and Commercial Street to the Railway Station, where the Eastern and Western Valleys contingents separated and entrained for their respective homes.

The annual encampment in 1891 took place on the old ground at Ewenny, from July 25th to August 1st. The Brigade, which has again undergone a change in its composition as well as in the command, is now called the Welsh Brigade, and consists of the 2nd V.B. Welsh Regiment (Colonel A. F. Vivian in command), the 3rd V.B.S.W.B. (Major B. M. Mitchell—in the unavoidable absence of Colonel Mitchell—in command), the 4th V.B.S.W.B. (Colonel H. Burton in command), and the 3rd Glamorgan R.V. (with Colonel J. C. Richardson in command), the whole being in command of Colonel A. Tucker, C.B., Brigadier-General, with Colonel Wade Dalton as Brigade-Major, and Captain Collins as A.D.C. The Army Medical Corps in connection with the Brigade is in charge of Brigade-Surgeon Mulligan, assisted by Surgeons Essex, Davies, Prosser, and A. Jones. Chaplains: Rev. J. P. Hughes (Vicar of Llantrissant) and the Rev. J. R. Phillips (3rd V.B.

S.W. Borderers). On Sunday morning the usual church parade was held, at which the above-named chaplains officiated.

On Monday the 3rd and 4th Battalions S.W.B. were officially inspected by Colonel Paton, C.M.G., commanding 24th Regimental District. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday were devoted to practice in brigade movements, attack formations, outpost duty, etc.

On Tuesday afternoon, Colonel Turberville gave a garden party at Eweny Prioory in honour of the Brigade Staff and officers in camp, at which there was a large and brilliant gathering. The band of the 3rd Glamorgan R.V. played a selection of music on the occasion.

On Friday the battalions were early astir preparing for a sham fight and inspection by General Freemantle, Adjutant-General of the Auxiliary Forces. The scene of operations was the Ogmores Downs, on which the 2nd V.B. Welsh Regiment took up a defensive position to repel a threatened attack by the 3rd and 4th V.B.S.W.B., who were supposed to have landed at Southerndown with the view of attacking Bridgend. The defensive force, from a favourable spot, opened fire on the advancing enemy, who replied vigorously, but after the battle had proceeded some time, were obliged to retreat. Subsequently the entire brigade returned to camp, and were inspected by General Freemantle, who is reported to have said the various battalions acquitted themselves admirably. On Saturday the camp broke up.

The following is a list of the Commanding Officers and Adjutants and their period of service—the former from the inception of the movement down to the present time, and the latter down to the time of my retirement in 1891 :—

The 2nd Consolidated Battalion Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers, to the command of which Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Roden was appointed on its formation in 1860, and which later on became the 3rd V.B. South Wales Borderers, has only had three commanding officers up to the present time, namely, Colonel Roden,



**COL. S. D. STEELE, V.D.**

*Late 4th Batt. S.W.B., and now 3rd Batt. Mon. Regt. T.*

*Photo Shackleton, Abergavenny.*



myself, and Colonel Bradney. The latter, who was appointed on my retirement, still holds command of the battalion in the Territorials, though, as hereafter explained, it is not entirely composed of the same companies as in the original formation. Since this was written, Colonel Bradney has retired after twenty years' service, and Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Cuthbertson has been appointed to the command.

Colonel the Hon. F. C. Morgan was appointed to the command of the 1st Administrative Battalion Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers on its formation in 1860. On his retirement, after 13 years' service, the command devolved on Major Allfrey, during which time the Battalion fell off considerably in number, but revived again on the appointment of Colonel F. J. Justice, in 1878. In 1880 it was converted into a consolidated battalion, and became the 1st Battalion Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers, and later on the 2nd V.B.S.W. Borderers. Colonel Justice retired in 1892, after 14 years' service, and was succeeded for a brief period by Colonel Ingram, on whose retirement Major R. H. Mansel (late of the 103rd Fusiliers and Brigade-Major of the Severn Brigade) was appointed Lieut.-Colonel. Colonel Mansel held the command six years, during which—in the year 1894—a grand Military Bazaar, under distinguished patronage, was held at the Drill Hall, Stow Hill, in aid of the funds of the Battalion. The Bazaar, which appears to have been quite a success, extended over three days, and was opened on the first day by the veteran soldier, General the Right. Hon. Lord Roberts, on the second day by Lady Llangattock, and on the third day by Lady Grenfell. On the retirement of Colonel Mansel, Major J. Fothergill Evans succeeded to the Lieut.-Colonelcy, followed at the expiration of his time by Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Llewellyn, the officer at present in command. Since this was written the retirement of Colonel J. C. Llewellyn has been notified, and Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Smith, V.D., who has had a long and honourable connection with the Battalion, has been appointed to the command. This Battalion is now the 1st Battalion Monmouthshire Regiment (Territorials).

yond the continuation of the annual normal training in regimental and brigade camps at various places, there is not, I think, much of special interest to record except the final and important change from Volunteers to Territorials in March, 1908, when the former ceased to exist, and the latter, now on its trial as an improved organisation—whether for better or worse seems open to doubt—was substituted.

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**COL. H. B. PATTON, C.B., V.D.,**  
*Brigadier-General Commanding Severn Volunteer  
Infantry Brigade.*

*Photo J. Chaffin & Son, Taunton.*





## THE MONMOUTHSHIRE VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

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Having had no official connection with this branch of the Service, I have only been able to place on record the few occasions on which it has been brigaded with the Infantry Battalions on field days, and any attempt to give a general outline of the rise and progress of the force from its inception in 1860 down to the present time will be from memory, supplemented by notes kindly furnished by Colonel Clifford Phillips.

The 1st Monmouthshire Artillery were formed at Newport in 1860, and consisted of a Battery of Garrison Artillery, under the command of Captain Charles Lyne (afterwards Colonel C. Lyne), who, I believe, was a retired Navy officer. A Drill Hall was established in East Market Street. The Battery kept up their training for some time, and I remember took part with the Volunteer Infantry in field days held on the Marshes, Newport, at Chepstow, and at Tredegar Park some time back in the sixties and seventies.

Eventually, however, for some reason or other, of which I have no definite information, the force was broken up, and Colonel Lyne retired, leaving his son (Captain C. R. Lyne) as surviving executive officer. This was prior to 1881. In this year the battery at Panteg, formed by Captain J. R. Wright, was increased to two batteries, and these, together with the Risca\* Battery, under Captain James Williams, were incorporated with the 1st Worcester R.G.A., under the command of Colonel Stallard, with Major C. R. Lyne as second in command. The Batteries at Panteg were now transferred to the drill shed at Newport Cattle Market, the Monmouthshire contingent consisting of Nos. 7 and 8 Batteries, with Newport as the centre for

\* NOTE.—Capt. James Williams, who at his decease held the rank of Hon. Lieut. Colonel, was succeeded by Major Wilkinson, and the latter by Major Watts, who is at present in command of the Risca Battery, and Captain E. M. Linton, who succeeded Major the Hon. J. M. Rolls, is now in command of the Newport Battery.

training and recruiting. Lieut. Hugh Railton, who was an active promoter of the work, practically carried out the duties of Adjutant and Commissariat Officer under Captain Wright, who provided all necessary funds. At this period there was a vacancy for a captain, and Colonel C. T. Wallis, a resident of the town, was asked and accepted the Captaincy, Lieutenants Railton and Clifford Phillips (the latter joined in 1881) acquiescing in the appointment of an officer who would rank over them.

In 1881 the Batteries attended in fairly good strength the grand Review by Her Majesty the Queen in Windsor Great Park. In 1882, Major C. R. Lyne was promoted to the command of the 1st Worcester Artillery, and the training took place at Newport Barracks, the Batteries being inspected locally. In 1883, the training and inspection took place at Newport Barracks, and the shooting at Nash, Colonel C. R. Lyne being in command. When the latter retired, Captain J. R. Wright, who had been promoted to the rank of Major, now became Lieut.-Colonel in command, Captain Phillips being appointed to the command of the Drill Station, in succession to Captain Wallis, who became Major. During the command of Colonel Wright, the separation from the Worcesters took place, and considerable progress was made in the strength and efficiency of the Monmouthshire Brigade. Colonel Wright held the command for some years, and, on his retirement, was succeeded by Colonel Wallis. A change now took place in the constitution of the force, namely, from Garrison to Field Artillery. Some time, I believe, elapsed before they got the full complement of guns, but the best was made of the emergency, and good progress was made in the manipulation of the new arm. The principal difficulty appears to have been in getting suitable horses, and to properly train them within the limited time they were available for use. This difficulty, however, was in a great measure overcome, and the Brigade attained a degree of efficiency which the Commanding Officer, Colonel Wallis, thought justified him in offering their

services as a body for the South African campaign, and although the offer was not accepted by the Government, this fact in itself speaks much for the loyalty and patriotism of the Monmouthshire Field Artillery. The next important event in connection with the force was, I believe, the encampment of the Brigade at Aldershot for a course of training with the regular troops, which extended over a period of three months, at the termination of which both officers and men were highly commended by the general in command upon their steadiness and the creditable way in which they had performed the work allotted to them in the manoeuvres. The Right Hon. (the late) Lord Llangattock, who was Hon. Colonel of the Brigade, took great interest in the movement, and to his liberality and support the Brigade is largely indebted for the proficiency it has up to the present attained, and especially was his liberality exemplified in connection with the prolonged training at Aldershot, towards the necessarily heavy expenses of which his Lordship guaranteed a sum of money which enabled them successfully to get through the work.

Colonel Wallis retired in 1903, and Major Clifford Phillips was promoted to the command. Major the Hon. J. M. Rolls (now Lord Llangattock) succeeded Colonel Phillips in the command of the Newport Battery, which he held for four years. During Colonel Clifford Phillips' command the standard of efficiency was well maintained, and when transferred from Volunteers to Territorials, the Brigade was designated the 4th Welsh Brigade R.F.A., and the strength, including the ammunition column, raised from 480 to 630 men, with 250 horses.

Colonel Phillips successfully commanded the Brigade for, I believe, 7 years, and, after the transformation to Territorials, was appointed by Mr. Haldane to the unique position of a member of the War Office Advisory Committee. On the retirement of Colonel Phillips, another indefatigable officer in the person of Colonel D. E. Williams, who commanded the Panteg

Battery, was promoted to, and still holds, the command of the 4th Welsh Brigade. Colonel Williams, who at one time held a commission in the 3rd V.B.S.W.B., left to join the Artillery. He was a most capable officer, whose services I felt very sorry to lose, and upon the high and important command to which he has been promoted I heartily congratulate him, and wish him every success.



*Newport, Mon.:*

*Printed by R. H. Johns Limited, "Directory" Office*

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

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RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT TREDEGAR	..	..	..	<i>face Title</i>
COL. THE HON. F. C. MORGAN	..	..	..	8A
COL. F. J. JUSTICE	..	..	..	12A
COL. S. D. INGRAM, V.D.	..	..	..	16A
COL. FOTHERGILL EVANS	..	..	..	17A
COL. R. H. MANSEL	..	..	..	20A
LT.-COL. C. H. SMITH, V.D.	..	..	..	24A
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COL. A. J. T. GOSS, V.D.	..	..	..	44A
COL. S. D. STEELE, V.D.	..	..	..	52A
COL. H. B. PATTON, C.B., V.D.	..	..	..	56A











